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SOVIET PLAN FREEZES OUT SINGLE FARM

Rebellious Peasant Is Reduced to Discipline by Collective System

BIG GRAIN EXPORTS LIKELY IN FUTURE

Muzhiks Clamor for Same Privileges and Comforts as City Workers

This is the last of six articles contributed by the Moscow correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *giving impressions of a recent visit paid to a number of collective farms in Russia, and showing the remarkable rapidity with which the peasants are at last being drawn into the Soviet system of state and coöperative agriculture.*

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KAMISHIN, Russia — Returning from a trip of hundreds of miles through collective farms on both sides of the Volga, one is able to sum up the impressions brought away from a first-hand view of this new experiment in agriculture.

Regarding the tremendous sweep and scope of the collective farm movement there can be no doubt. There was a period during late winter and early spring when it seemed that the injudicious methods of crude physical compulsion being used to herd peasants into the new collective farms—often clearly against their will and without adequate provision for organization management and supply of machinery—might lead to a collapse of the whole effort. Mitigation of the extreme rigors of the Communist agrarian policy, which was heralded in Joseph Stalin's letter at the beginning of March and amplified by subsequent decrees of Communist and Soviet authorities appreciably relieved the situation and made any such wholesale collapse much less likely.

Advantages in Collective Farm

In the territory through which I traveled about half the peasants as a general rule were enrolled in collective farms, the remainder retaining their individual holdings (I deliberately chose for my study a region where collective farming was highly developed. The proportion of collectivized peasant households for the whole country is more in the neighborhood of a quarter of the whole). The future economic outlook for collective farms was distinctly brighter from the standpoint of production than was the outlook for individual holding. Favored with the best land and given preference with the supply of machinery, seeds and credit, peas-

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Spanish Cabinet Decides to Name Date of Elections

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The necessity of being able to deal in a constitutional manner with the wave of unrest which has been sweeping Spain has at length driven the General Berenguer Cabinet to fix a day for the new elections—the first Spain will have had since Gen. Primo de Rivera came into power in 1923.

Though the official date is still officially unannounced it is generally understood that the voting for the Chamber of Deputies will be on Dec. 21 and for the Senate on Dec. 28. It is impossible to convoke the Cortes earlier as the new voting lists will not be ready till Dec. 7.

The change in the Government's attitude should help to clarify the political situation, and is generally welcome since the present position, which is neither constitutional government nor yet dictatorship, is very unsatisfactory. The expectation is that the election campaign will be somewhat stormy and that there will be a strong Republican Socialist minority in the Cortes.

Meanwhile, the Cabinet hints that drastic measures will be taken to prevent further decline of the peseta and there is a prospect of a decree being issued empowering Manuel Arguelles, Minister of Finance, to control the exchange operations of private banks if they fail to coöperate voluntarily with the Government in preventing a fresh collapse. It is understood that an arrangement is also being made with the Bank of International Settlements at Basel to utilize part of Spain's huge gold reserve to bolster up the exchange.

The result of the Government's determined attitude, coupled with the decision to end the political uncertainty by holding new elections, has been sufficient to bring about a marked improvement in exchange rates with, at last, some prospect of stability.

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Plane Motor Drives Rail Car at 95 M.P.H.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Berlin

A RAILWAY coach shaped like a Zeppelin, with a 500-horsepower airplane motor and driven by a propeller was tested out Oct. 18 on a five-mile stretch of rails near Hanover. Carrying 25 passengers it attained a speed of 95 miles an hour within a couple of minutes after starting.

After further experiments it is proposed to put machines of this type in service on regular rail lines for fast passenger transit.

Business Moves to Give Teeth to Bribery Law

New York Organizations Strive for Enforcement of New Statute

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Measures for aiding enforcement of the revised state law against commercial bribery were mapped out at a conference sponsored by the Better Business Bureau and the Commercial Standards Council at the Pennsylvania Hotel Oct. 17.

Strict enforcement of the statute, known as Section 439 of the penal law which became effective, Sept. 1, would abolish the traditional "winning and dining" of out-of-town buyers here. It also would bar the practices of presenting gratuities to purchasing agents of large stores an ndustries and to chauffeurs for placing their employers' cars in specified garages, speakers at the meetig said.

H. J. Kenner, general manager of the Better Business Bureau, estimated that the money collected by chauffeurs alone, in the form of fraudulent additions to the bills rendered their employers, aggregates $2,500,000 a year in the five boroughs of Greater New York.

By revision of the statute, the definition of a gratuity to a purchasing agent is broadened and provision is made that one party to the bribery may be compelled to testify against the other, thereby obtaining immunity for himself.

Abbott Low Moffat, Assemblyman, who, with Samuel H. Hofstadter, State Senator, sponsored the revised law, said that the constitutionality of the testimony provision was settled through an appellate division ruling on a similar clause in the Martin Act.

The revised statute provides that any person influencing the commercial actions of a purchasing agent by money or gifts without the knowledge of the agent's employer shall be punished by a $500 fine, a year's imprisonment, or both.

The conference adopted resolutions appointing the Commercial Standards Council as the official counsel through which enforcement of the law shall be sought; directing the printing and distribution of 150,000 copies of the revised statute, and urging all business men who desire to coöperate in the campaign for its enforcement to communicate with the council or with the Better Business Bureau.

Among the speakers who urged coöperation in enforcing the revised statute were Grover A. Whalen, former Police Commissioner, and Garlahd S. Ferguson Jr., chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. James Wilson, Assistant District Attorney, made an offer to the conference on behalf of Thomas C. T. Crain, District Attorney, to coöperate with the organizations. Detectives will be assigned to every complaint of commercial bribery, he said, and prosecutions will follow if sufficient evidence is obtained.

Canadian Minister to Visit St. Lawrence

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Dr. R. J. Manion, Canadian Minister of Railways and Canals, left Ottawa on Oct. 17 for an extensive examination of the St. Lawrence waterway from Prescott to Montreal. He will be accompnied by several engineers of the department.

While the minister said laughingly that he was "just going to spend Saturday and Sunday looking over the ground," observers here think it significant of more than a sightseeing tour, and a timely prelude to important announcements.

Dr. Manion has been an outspoken advocate of the St. Lawrence waterway plan in the past. The present government came to power on a pledge, among others, to go ahead with the scheme.

Shortly after Mr. Bennett's accession to office the United States Government forwarded a note through Col. Hanford MacNider, the new American Minister, asking the Canadian Government if it was prepared to open negotiations.

Mr. Bennett's reply at that time indicated that the Canadian Government had not yet had opportunity to consider a course of action. Dr. Manion's visit this week-end is regarded here as the first step of the Canadian Government toward preparation of a reply.

French Parliament to Reconvene Nov. 4

PARIS (AP)—Andre Tardieu, Premier, Oct. 12 announced that the French Parliament would reconvene on Nov. 4.

Smoke-Blue Columns Swing Past Boston Library

West Point Cadet Corps Parades in Boston on Way to Harvard Football Game

BRITAIN REJECTS DOMINIONS' FOOD TAX DEMANDS

Impending By-Election Expected to Have Bearing on Baldwin's Position

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Government has definitely decided to reject the demand for preferential duty on foodstuffs put forward by the Dominion Governments at the Imperial Conference now in session here. This is clear from an interview with Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, published, Oct. 18, in the Labor Party organ, the Daily Herald, in which Mr. MacDonald gives a point-blank refusal to the British farmers' proposal for preference or a subsidy for home-grown food. For it would be a political impossibility to encourage the Dominion farmer not merely at the expense of the foreigner, but even of the home producer.

It is unlikely, however, that any categorical announcement will be made on the subject, for Mr. MacDonald hopes to achieve an agreement with the Dominions by means of what he calls "voluntary preference," whereby Britain will freely undertake to buy an increasing proportion of its annual requirements in the Dominion market, provided the price charged is not above the world price. As the present world price often fails to give the producer even a meager margin of profit, and as the Dominion Premiers have gone to the Imperial Conference determined to try to secure better terms for the future, it is certain that the solution will not be easy.

In contrast with Mr. MacDonald's statement in the Daily Herald comes the definite decision of the Empire Free Trade section of the Conservative Party to run its own candidates on a food-tax ticket at the by-election now impending at South Paddington. Lord Beaverbrook, the leader of this group, attended a mass meeting of his supporters on Oct. 17, at which Vice-Admiral E. A. Taylor, who captained the Renown during the Prince of Wales' voyage round the world, was chosen as the Empire Free Trade candidate after a somewhat heated battle of words with the adherents of Sir Herbert Lidiard, the official Conservative nominee.

Vice-Admiral Taylor roundly denounces the Stanley Baldwin program of a quota for Dominion foodstuffs as rank socialism and demands a tax on foreign articles with substantial preference both for Empire and home-grown produce. The result of the election which will be held Oct. 30 is to have important repercussions in the leadership of the Conservative Party for if the election goes against Mr. Baldwin it is difficult to see how he can hold his position.

Forests are National Playgrounds

and their preservation is today a vital national problem because of the rapid depletion of forest lands. There is an immediate need for reforestation in the United States. The Christian Science Monitor is contributing to the subject a series of 12 articles on "Forest Preservation, Reforestation and Fire Prevention."

This interesting and valuable series will start in the Monitor on

MONDAY

Boston Sees Splendid Spectacle in Parade of West Point Cadets

Gray-Blue Ranks Swing With Precision to Common for Review and Presentation of Shield, Then Go to Cambridge for Harvard Game

The West Point Cadets Corps with $1 per cadet in their elegant gray-blue pockets to spend, swept into Boston Oct. 18.

Parading smartly through downtown streets to Boston Common they were reviewed by and received commemorative gifts from Gov. Frank G. Allen and Mayor James M. Curley, moved on to Cambridge, marched brilliantly to the Stadium, saw their team meet Harvard's team at football and departed in ship-shape order for West Point.

Before the departure every dollar had been made to do its full duty; at least one pretty girl per "Kaydet" sprang up from the ground like a beautiful mushrdom, and saw to the social honors of the occasion, and the vicinity of Harvard Square turned out the usual appreciative gallery of critics to gape at the blue-gray on parade.

Four special trains rumbled into Huntington Avenue yards close to 9 o'clock. Never an aggregation gave so strong an evidence that, when in Rome—or at West Point—do as the Romans—or West Pointers—do; and when you're away from Rome—or West Point—still do as Romans—or West Pointers—do. West Pointers, whether they be plebes or yearlings, Mister Dumbjohns or the topman of the top class. . . .

Eyes Front, Guide Right

The parade ground of the Common might have been the parade ground of West Point except that, instead of being rimmed in Gothic grandeur high above the swift-running Hudson, it was hemmed by old brick houses in which illustrious Boston men, and some of them of service in the army blue, have lived.

Never were men more disciplined of expression as these, swinging after their parade band in its dark blue, ivory-caped greatcoats and with the bright glitter of silver instruments under the sun of a cloudless sky. High overhead a silver biplane came out of the east, climbed into the limitless blue, banked slowly in the west and flew back with a smooth purring of motors into the east.

When the ranks had drawn up facing Monument Hill and the reviewing party, a little segment of its chief officers, in company with Maj.-Gen. William R. Smith, Commandant of the United States Military Academy, and his aides, advanced and received from Governor Allen a shield bearing the insignia of the Commonwealth and inscribed to commemorate this day's visit of West Pointers in the Tercentenary year of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Across the parade ground, where the little ceremony was taking place, no voices could be heard. Cadets stood at attention. Never, it seemed, did men stand so still. The rays of the sun plucked at the golden stars at the waists and tails of their coats, and at the glistening visors of their caps—tarbuckets—and on their gold and gray pennants, snapping on slender spears.

The Board Does Its Part

And then a little cry sounded across the parade ground and there was no stiffening in the ranks for the ranks were stiffly at attention; but the band flung its silver intc "Army Blue" and swung at salute past the reviewing party standing on the grass, with thousands of people gazing on, and the cadets fell in behind and swept along in a visual expression of the highest example of mass discipline the United States knows.

Once across the parade ground, a little flutter of applause in the glancing morning wind, another little flutter, and another.

"Oh, there's Ted," a woman cried from the tribune, pointing and there was no quiver in the long lines of set faces to say which was Ted.

"Dismissed," cried the adjutant, and the ranks broke into a gray-blue puzzle which a giant had passed a quick hand across. . . . Two "kaydets" whistled a taxicab piercingly. Maybe they had considered the pooling of the two single dollars in their pockets, decided it was a good thing, and had done just that.

Scores made way to the Cambridge subway and presently Harvard Square began to see them, coming up out of the ground, tall stalks of gray blue, with disciplined faces and unbending carriage.

They Are Used to Obeying

A girl in green cried, "Hi, Jimmeeeeee" and Jimmy hi-ed, looking cold and embarassed.

Another girl, in a tactlessly Harvard crimson dress, cried, "Oh, Dick—here I am," and Dick grabbed a fellow "kaydet" and beamed and yelped, off parade, "There she is, step on it, brother," and the three swung off u pthe street, the girl in red between the two, clinging to their arms, chattering like a magpie. . . .

Lunch was early at Harvard Union, where, so the succinct invitation read, those who had nothing better to do were cordially invited. Twelve o'clock rang from the neighboring towers. Cadets poured out of the Union and into the yard and to the cool, still green space before old Sever, where they formed ranks again. Endless lines, straightening on themselves, of blue gray.

Sun reached through the russet leaves of old trees at the silver of the instruments . . . The band struck up . . . Through the Yard there sounded the ordered shuffle of feet marking time, then feet marching . . . Feet . . . Feet . . . in polished black boots, with gray-blue above . . . Out a gate, across the avenue, down through Bow Street and to the John W. Weeks Bridge, named in honor of the past Secretary of War.

And on to the Stadium.

Federals Report Taking Several Towns in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Claiming important victories over the insurgent forces at Itarare and in the south Minas Geraes region, the Federal Government reported Oct. 18 that at least half a dozen additional towns had been taken from the insurgents and that further federal reserves were being sent to the front.

Rio de Janeiro itself appears almost unaware that anything unusual is going on a few hundred miles away, where the federal and insurgent forces are engaged. The city's business with the exception of banking is going on as usual. Motion picture houses are crowded, but there has been some falling off of retail trade.

A presidential decree has authorized the Banco do Brazil to issue paper currency amounting to about $10,000,000. While Brazilian currency fell in value in the weeks prior to the outbreak of the revolution, it had strengthened somewhat immediately before the outbreak and with heavy coffee exports all this month and a practical standstill of imports, a tendency toward improvement in the value of the milreis is expected.

About 70,000 sacks of coffee were shipped from Rio de Janeiro aboard two steamers for New York this week, while only recently 315,000 sacks were shipped from Santos for foreign markets.

A force of 350 soldiers arrived at Sao Paulo Oct. 17 from Santos to be incorporated in the federal army. The employees of the Sao Paulo Railway whose services are necessary for the maintenance of traffic will not be called to the colors.

EUROPEAN FARMERS CONFER

BUCHAREST (AP)—Delegates from half a dozen Balkan countries gathered here Oct. 18 for the second Southeast Europe agricultural conference. Grain and credits were their chief topics.

OIL OPERATORS TO CO-OPERATE AGAINST WASTE

Blowing Off of Natural Gas in Kettleman Fields to Be Stopped

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO — California's leading oil companies have banded together in an attempt to conserve what is generally looked upon as potentially the richest oil field in the world. Announcement was made here Oct. 17 of an agreement by chief executives of the companies to incorporate an association which will have complete charge of the orderly development of the North Dome of the Kettleman Hill area.

The association will control approximately 50 per cent of the area, the Standard Oil Company of California the other 50 per cent. The Standard Oil Company has agreed to work with the association in its conservation program.

The arrangement followed a two-day meeting in San Francisco. Details of the plan still remain to be worked out by engineers and executives of the companies, although fundamentals have been agreed upon.

Acting with the executives was Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, who represented the Federal Government. Many of the oil companies operating in the Kettleman field, hold leases from the Government.

One of the principal purposes of the association, according to announcement by William Reinhardt, vice-president of the Shell Company, is to eliminate as far as possible the enormous waste of natural gas and find new means for utilizing these oils. At the present time there is approximately 450,000,000 cubic feet a day of natural gas going to waste at Kettleman, blowing into the air.

The oil companies utilize about 75,000,000 cubic feet, another 75,000,000 goes into the lines for distribution in the San Francisco area, and the balance is still a problem. There is an actual loss here of about $15,000,000 a year in blown-off gas.

There is also the crucial problem that with the gas blowing off in years to come there will not be sufficient pressure on the gas to force the oil to the surface. This would mean the installation of pumps.

Planetarium Planned on Mount Hollywood

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles

A PLANETARIUM, hall of science and observatory will be erected on Mount Hollywood, overlooking Los Angeles, and will be financed with $800,000 from the Griffith J. Griffith trust funds, which already have provided Griffith Park and the new outdoor Greek theater there.

The planetarium will be erected at a cost of about $350,000. The original plan was to erect a large telescope observatory, but on the advice of Dr. George Ellery Hale, director-emeritus of Mount Wilson Observatory, a planetarium was decided upon because the Hollywood hill site is deemed unsuitable for the telescope observatory. There will be a number of small telescopes at the planetarium.

Dr. Fisher Sees More Success for Dry Law

Estimates Annual Economic Value as Running Into Many Billions of Dollars

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Prohibition is far from a total failure; it is much more of a success than the public has been led to believe, and it can become a still greater success, Irving Fisher, professor of political economy at Yale University, declared in a radio address made under the auspices of the National Grange.

"I have not been able to find a single economist in the United States who believes that prohibition has not been of economic value," Dr. Fisher said, adding that their estimates of its value vary from $3,000,000,000 a year up. "Why should we, especially now, when we are not feeling any too rich, burn up assets worth so many billions?" he inquired.

Estimates of anti-prohibitionists, that more money is spent for liquor now than before the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, fail to take into consideration the fact that the dollar is now worth only two-thirds of what it was in 1913, he pointed out. Moreover, he added, the expenditure of 1930 is divided among more people, for population has increased 27 per cent since 1913.

Cites Woodcock

"The real economic burden of liquor," according to Dr. Fisher, "is not so much the money wasted on it, but the waste of productive power caused by the drink." Referring to the recent official estimate issued by the Prohibition Bureau, Col. A. W. W. Woodcock, he declared that the "millions of people who have been deluded into thinking that there is more drinking than before prohibition must have been amazed to read in the big headlines that Colonel Woodcock cannot figure more than 40 per cent of the old-time consumption."

Those who went beyond the headlines found out that the per capita consumption of actual alcohol works out at only 27 per cent of pre-prohibition figures, he said, pointing out that this means that per capita consumption has been reduced since prohibition by at least 73 per cent.

"After Mr. Woodcock's statement I hope no well informed man will allow the anti-prohibition propaganda to deceive him into thinking that there is now anywhere near as much drinking as before prohibition or that prohibition can be considered an utter failure," Mr. Fisher added.

"The social value of prohibition," he continued, "is especially great in this age of machinery. Once we were satisfied with the temperance ideal. But total abstinence has long been recognized as necessary among locomotive engineers. Today we are all locomotive engineers; that is we drive cars.

"The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles in Connecticut says that the dangerous driver is the man who has

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Independent Growers Adopt Chain Store Methods in Order to Meet Competition

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Seventy-one independent grocers in Chicago have decided to join the Independent Grocers' Alliance, a national organization reported to have a mass buying power enabling the independent grocer to meet chain store competition.

Organized about four years ago with national headquarters here, the Independent Grocers' Alliance now has 9000 retail groceries, 50 wholesalers, and 110 distributing points in 37 states according to its president, J. Frank Grimes, who reports that the volume of sales for 1929 exceeded $526,000,000.

For the first time the Alliance has broken into metropolitan Chicago where it expects within a year to have approximately 500 retail stores with Alfred F. Bridges & Co. as the wholesale supply depot.

Not a chain organization, yet resembling it in methods of buying and merchandising the I. G. A. reserves to each grocer his independent ownership, individual initiative, and the profits of his own business, Mr. Grimes said.

A national advertising campaign launched by the Alliance in October and using five well-known magazines will crystallize all previous advertising of the company. Having approached Mrs. Housewife with posters, window displays, a miniature newspaper with a circulation of 2,000,000 reaching her directly, and by advertising in 340 daily newspapers, the company expects to reach every type of reader by this magazine advertising.

When a grocer joins the I. G. A. he receives the help of headquarters in rearranging his stock; renovating his store and putting on a big opening sale to introduce the new store to the public which enables him to close out his unnecessary merchandise. By paying $2.50 a week to the wholesaler, the retailer then receives weekly service of tested sales helps, window display diagrams, placards, advertising material for special sales, and all new merchandising methods devised by subscribers. The cost of operating his store, it is estimated by Mr. Grimes, is then reduced from about 18 per cent of sales to under 11 per cent.

"Our organization was conceived," he said, "for the purpose of placing behind the individually owned retail store such power of organization in buying, merchandising, advertising and store efficiency as would enable the independently owned business to maintain itself agaist formidable organized competition."

TO REBUILD PALACE OF EVORA

LISBON (AP)—The Education Ministry has appropriated $250,000 to rebuild the medieval Palace of Evora.

HOOVER PLANS CAMPAIGN TO PROVIDE WORK

Asks Cabinet and Reserve Bank Head to Aid in Unified Program

ORGANIZATION WOULD COMBINE ALL FORCES

Move Includes Review of Federal Public Works Situation —State Action Lauded

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover has taken command of federal efforts to meet the employment problem in the coming winter with announcement Oct. 17 of a far-reaching plan of coöperation with states, municipalities and private industry on a threefold front.

The President laid down the doctrine "that as a nation we must prevent hunger and cold to those of our people who are in honest difficulties."

Mr. Hoover's first step was to name a committee of seven high officials to continue and strengthen organization of all federal activities for employment. This committee consists of Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce; James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor; Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior; Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War; Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture; Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank.

The President declared that the federal effort to meet the situation will be made in three fields as follows:

1—Coöperation with states and communities.

2—Coöperation with private industries.

3—Increased emphasis on construction of public works.

The announcement from the White House came after a meeting of the President with his Cabinet at which it was stated the employment situation was discussed from all angles. Mr. Hoover issued the program in a formal statement, and in addition commented on some implications of the plan.

Much Work Already Done

President Hoover already has discussed the plan with governors of a number of the states, it was revealed. He pointed out that machinery for relief already existed in a great number of localities as a result of the conferences in Washington 10 months ago to meet the effect of the stock market decline. Since that time states and cities have speeded up work to a considerable degree and in many cases formed committees for handling the distribution of jobs.

Mr. Hoover proposes that the new cabinet committee on unemployment shall at once get into touch with states and localities to discuss further coöperation with them, and shall also "again seek the coöperation of our business leaders and our national in-

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Steps Taken to Give Women of Quebec Their Civil Rights

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Women of the old French province of Quebec are in a fair way to receive the civil rights enjoyed by their sisters of the other eight provinces.

The recommendations of a commission appointed to investigate their claims will be embodied in a government measure to be brought down before the Legislature by L. A. Taschereau, the Provincial Premier, at the next session They include permission for married women to enter an action for personal damage when the husband refuses authorization; permission for married women, whether common or separate as to property, to receive and control the proceeds of their labor; removal of the necessity of marital authorization in case of separation for the disposition of movable property, and removal of the necessity of judicial authorization in case of separation as to bed and board.

Appointment of the commission followed a campaign waged by the League for Women's Rights located in Montreal and headed by Madame Pierre F. Casgrain, and comprised Justice C. E. Dorion, of the Superior Court, Justice Ferdinand Roy, Victor Morin and Joseph Sirois, Quebec lawyers.

Mexico Acts to Lift Value of Silver

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Leading bankers of Mexico were pledged Oct. 18 to withdrawal of millions of silver pesos from circulation in an attempt to bring up value of the silver coin to a level nearer its par.

This will be accomplished by increasing reserve funds on deposit from 20 to 50 per cent above the present amount, retiring the additional deposits in the form of silver pesos.

The silver peso was quoted at 8 per cent below the gold peso Friday, compared to the normal 3 per cent.

WAR COUNCIL HEAD ARRESTED

BOMBAY (AP)—Osman Sobhani, who was elected president of the All-India National Congress War Council Oct. 15 was arrested Oct. 17. Later he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

STATE INDUSTRIES TO DISCUSS 5-DAY WEEK QUESTION

Unemployment Also on Agenda of Convention to Convene Oct. 22

Unemployment, the proposed five-day work week, old age assistance, increasing railroad freight rates, and the proposed revision of the tax system of the Commonwealth, are among the subjects for discussion at the various sessions of the fifteenth annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, to be held at the Copley-Plaza and Westminster Hotels, Boston, on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 22 and 23.

National leaders in industry, business and government will address the meeting, the program for which has been arranged with particular reference to the problems incident to the world-wide industrial and business depression, especially as they affect Massachusetts manufacturers.

The question whether the five-day week, recently indorsed by the American Federation of Labor convention in Boston, is a cure for overproduction and unemployment, will be discussed at a round-table conference under the leadership of Arthur H. Young of the Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., of New York.

A feature of the meeting of especial interest to New England shippers will be the address of Joseph B. Eastman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, on "Railroad Rates and Regulation."

The chief subject of discussion at the taxation conference, which will be held Wednesday morning, will be the proposal of the special commission to revise the tax laws of the Commonwealth that the dividends of Massachusetts corporations be taxed.

This proposal is opposed by the executive committee of the Associated Industries, but some members of the association agree with the commission that a tax on the dividends of Massachusetts corporations is desirable. These members will be represented at the conference, and a lively discussion is assured.

Other conferences will deal with research, production, retail trade, selling, industrial engineering, foreign trade, insurance and finance and banking problems. Melvin A. Traylor, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, will lead the round-table conference on finance and banking problems. Lew Hahn, president of the Hahn Department Stores of New York City, will be the chief speaker at the retail trade conference. Other speakers of national reputation will be:

John L. Davis of New York City and Arthur H. Sapp of Indiana, who will be the speakers at the annual dinner; Professor Roorbach of Harvard, who will discuss "New England's Foreign Trade"; Dr. Frank M. Surface of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Prof. Robert F. Elder of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and E. Karl Wennerland of the General Motors Corporation, Detroit.

A. F. OF L. STARTS UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF PROGRAM

Convention Ends With Plans Under Way for National Campaign

Steps to put into effect the nation-wide unemployment relief program of the American Federation of Labor were taken Oct. 18 immediately upon adjournment of the fiftieth annual convention in Boston.

William Green, president, and the 10 other members of the executive council, planned meetings at once to formulate specific measures. Under a mandate from the convention, they are charged with laying before President Hoover organized labor's campaign.

While the executive council is preparing to approach the national Government, presidents of state federations of labor are making ready to enlist the aid of governors. Local unions affiliated with the federation are to present labor's plan to mayors as soon as delegates to the national convention have again reached their communities.

Mr. Green, commenting upon the convention, said that its accomplishments were the most constructive and far-reaching ever developed by the federation. The growing realization that unemployment must be solved, he said, has awakened the labor movement to exert its best efforts to this end.

Several mandates given the council by the convention are closely linked with the commission regarding unemployment. Further data on the spread of the five-day week in industry are to be gathered.

The whole question of a shorter work day has been referred to the council, following a drive in the convention to adopt a five-hour day as the federation's policy.

At the convention in Vancouver, B. C., in 1931, the council will be required to report on the shorter work day. During the coming year, it must also push forward the labor campaign in the south, and combat "yellow dog contracts," which require a worker to promise not to join a union, as a condition of being given employment.

The council is to work for adoption of a bill in Congress limiting the power of injunctions in labor disputes.

To Drive Out Racketeers

Mr. Green pledged himself personally during the convention to drive racketeers from the ranks of organized labor. The federation went flatly on record as opposed to repeal of the Volstead Act and Eighteenth Amendment.

At the final business session Oct. 17, a resolution calling for an appeal to all legislative bodies in the United States to repeal all acts giving courts jurisdiction to enforce law by equity was rejected.

The resolution was aimed against the issuance of injunctions by equity courts. This question had already been acted upon, and the convention voted down the widespread repeal asked in the resolution as unwise and impossible of execution.

A resolution was adopted placing the federation behind efforts to improve the economic condition of Porto Rico. The program of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor, was indorsed. This program includes promotion of vocational education, construction of rural post roads, provision of additional credit facilities, and various industrial and agricultural projects.

The development and upkeep of navy yards and arsenals was approved in a resolution, which also urged governmental production of munitions to eliminate private profit.

Radio Right Extension

The convention went on record in favor of a bill asking extension of radio rights for the federal Departments of Labor, Agriculture and Interior. Mechanization of cultural arts was condemned in a resolution supporting the stand of the Associated Actors and Artists of America.

A proposed change in the packers' consent decree to allow wholesalers to sell meat products at retail was disapproved. Prompt disposition of the Muscle Shoals project was urged. The protection of Labor's interests in the Boulder Dam construction was turned over to the affected unions.

Immediate independence for the Phillipine Islands was asked in a resolution favorably acted upon. The federation voted to plan Labor's part in the celebration of the George Washington Bicentennial in 1932.

Other matters disposed of at the final session were of jurisdictional character.

Traveling Salesmen Report Better Sales

SALESMEN on the road report buying is of a highly selective character, but that a fair volume of orders is being booked.

Retail buying is expected to begin in earnest when the public has satisfied itself that it has built up sufficient cash reserves in savings banks. A further gain in deposits in Massachusetts savings banks has just been reported.

SOVIET PLAN FREEZES OUT SINGLE FARM

(Continued from Page 1)

ants in the collective farms had planted far more land than their fellows who remained outside. There can be little doubt that this condition will remain unchanged in future. Committed to a policy of agrarian collectivization, the ruling Communist Party will spare no effort to see collective farms given better chances of success than the individual peasant farmer.

Given only secondary consideration—which in prevalent conditions of shortage often means that he gets no consideration at all—in credit and supply of essential tools and materials, subjected to further discrimination in distribution, scanty supply of manufactured goods, forced in any case to sell grain to the state at a fixed price and menaced with economic annihilation as "kulak" in the unlikely event that he should under these unfavorable conditions achieve any considerable measure of prosperity, the individual peasant seems doomed in Russia.

No matter how much he may dislike subordination and discipline, loss of sense of individual freedom and proprietorship in the collective farm, he is left with little alternative as to joining. Unless there is some quite unpredictable change in the political situation, collective farming will become the general rule in Russia within the next few years.

This change has very significant implications both for the Soviet internal situation and for the outside world. The individual property-owning peasant—the traditional stumblingblock in the way of achieving Socialism in the predominantly agricultural Russia—is in process of being transformed into a disciplined regimented member of the collective farm, who must plant what the state tells him to plant and after harvest give up what the state demands in surplus grain.

Marxist Victory

The victory, from the standpoint of theoretical Marxism, is a great one and, to the more fanatically minded Communist, fully justifies both the ruthless economic annihilation of the kulaks, or richer peasants, who represented an obstacle in the path of collectivization, and the privations and hardships which the masses of the population have undergone and are undergoing as a result of the serious dislocation of food production and supply which has characterized the first years of reorganization of agriculture on a collectivist basis.

At the same time the regimenting of millions of peasant families in large collective farms has another side. It organizes the peasants far more thoroughly than they have ever been organized before. In the beginning, to be sure, this organization, due to the control of individual collective farms by a central organization and the sending out of tens of thousands of Communists and industrial workers to manage the newly formed farms, is under pretty effective Communist control. However, the will of the peasant masses, who have received this new form of organization in collective farms, cannot be indefinitely ignored or disregarded without incurring grave political and economic risks. Even in the boards of management of some of the collective farms which I visited there was some plain speaking, in some cases about poor rations for the people working in the fields, in all cases about the appalling lack of textile goods, clothing, sugar and—sharpest need of all—boots and shoes.

Demand More Privileges

There is also a distinct tendency on the part of the collective farm members to demand the same privileges as the city workers enjoy. The peasant argues that if the state puts pressure on him to give up his individual holding, to pool his land and labor with that of his neighbors, to relinquish his right of working when and how he chooses, and to submit to the orders of a "brigadier"— as the foreman of field work is called in a collective farm—the state should give him in compensation things which the factory workers enjoy—annual paid vacations with facilities for visiting state summer resorts, insurance against accident and disability, more abundant supply of manufactured goods.

Some efforts are being made to satisfy the peasant demands. Some of the sanatoria, which were formerly almost the exclusive preserve of city people, are being set aside for the use of peasants. Nurseries are being installed in collective farms. There is an attempt to give the peasant in the collective farm a richer and more interesting life through such agencies as radio and newspapers which some of the larger collective farms are beginning to publish, and the traveling motion picture.

But much—very much—remains to be done before the standard of living in the collective farms can be considered satisfactory. The unbending Communist policy of sacrificing everything to the pressing needs of industrialisation, of starving the country of manufactured goods in order to concentrate on building steel plants, tractor factories, electric power stations, hits the peasant as the consumer very hard. Unless there is a speedy, appreciable improvement in the supply of manufactured goods, the morale and labor productivity in collective farms are likely to leave a good deal to be desired.

As to the effect of the collectivization of agriculture on the outside world: barring some unforeseen turn of events unfavorable for the Soviet régime, it seems almost certain that the world market must prepare for larger and larger exports of cheap Russian grain. Making every allowance for poor handling and breakage of machinery, and incompetent management, the increasing supply of Russian agriculture with tractors and other large machines almost inevitably means an annual expansion of the planted acreage and consequently given reasonably favorable weather conditions, an annual increase of exportable grain.

Preparations All Complete for Great Boston Dry Rally

Roman Catholic Dry Leader to Be Principal Speaker —Soloists, Band, and Chorus to Provide Entertainment

With a chorus of 1000 voices specially trained for the occasion, a corps of 300 ushers enlisted, a band, several soloists, and a list of speakers all "set to go," the Massachusetts Prohibition Loyalty League and coöperating organizations announce that the great prohibition rally at the Boston Garden Oct. 19 will surpass in interest any similar event ever held in Boston.

The program for the afternoon will follow this general outline: The doors of the Garden will be open at 1 o'clock and military band music will be played by the Weymouth Post band of the American Legion. At 2 o'clock, the Prohibition Loyalty League Chorus, led by I. W. Williamson, will sing patriotic and prohibition songs in which the audience will join.

At 2:30 eminent soloists will liven the occasion. Madame Rose Zulalian, contralto, will sing the "Star-Spangled Banner" and other selections. Raymond Walsh and Raymond Eaton, baritone soloists, will render selections. Richard Oliver, pianist, and Miss Jean Livingston, piano accompanist, will add to the musical event.

The speaking part of the program will be opened by Dr. A. Z. Conrad, who will preside and make the introductory address. Prof. Horace D. Taft, brother of the late Chief Justice Taft and noted educator, will be introduced and speak on the influence of prohibition upon American youth. He will also bring the testimony of the late Chief Justice Taft.

Clarence De Mar, seven times winner of the Marathon race, will tell the great audience how the races of life are won.

Next, there will be a striking appeal to the voters of Massachusetts by Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton. Dr. Richard Cabot, president of the International Social Welfare Society, natural scientific lecturer at Harvard and prohibitionist from conviction, will speak, and Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement, will occupy five minutes with announcements of vital interest to the present campaign.

The climax of the day's oratory will be reached with the introduction of Col. Patrick H. Callahan, of Louisville, Ky., a business man and organizer and founder of the National Association of Catholics Favoring Prohibition.

His address is expected to deal largely with the practical benefits prohibition has already brought, particularly to his own city which was, before the Volstead Act became operative, the center of the whisky trade.

DRIVE TO BE OPENED BY SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army in Greater Boston will open its annual general maintenance appeal with a luncheon at the Hotel Statler, Georgian Room, Oct. 20, at 12.15 p. m.

Governor Allen, Mayor Curley, Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, Rear Admiral Lewis M. Nulton and other notables will be among those speaking. It will also be the first appearance in Boston of Commissioner John McMillan, new head of the Salvation Army in the eastern territory.

METHODISTS ELECT MRS. HULL

NICHOLS, Conn. (AP)—Mrs. Chester A. Hull, of Easton, was reelected president of the Methodist Ladies' Aid Association of the New York East Conference at the annual meeting here Oct. 17.

Miss Vose to Explain Government System

The last of the series of the One-Day School of Politics under the auspices of the Republican State Committee, to be held in Winthrop, Mass., on Oct. 20, is designed to present citizens a bird's-eye view of the political chart of the nation, state and city, according to Mrs. Frank Roe Batchelder, vice-chairman of the committee, who will open the school.

Miss Catherine Vose Parker, president of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, will explain how the President is elected and his Cabinet appointed; the method of electing Senators and Representatives, and why there are only two Senators from each state. She also will describe the functions of the Supreme Court of the United States and tell how the justices are appointed; and explain the procedure of passing a bill through the Congress.

Other speakers will be Mrs. Emma Fall Schofield, Assistant Attorney-General; Mrs. J. Hasbrouck LeFevre, state committeewoman from Norfolk-Middlesex senatorial district; James F. Desmond, Charles L. Underhill, Representative from the Ninth District; John C. Hull, director of the security division, utility department, and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, National Committeewoman.

Western Sheep May Supply New England

Sheep by the carload, imported from the drought areas of the West, may once again bring to New England's green hillsides the pastoral idyl of meadows covered with grazing flocks and gamboling lambs.

A plan to buy sheep in large numbers from districts in the middle West and West where the drought caused a shortage of feed, at prices which are consequently the lowest in many years, is being fostered by the New England Sheep & Wool Growers' Association and the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

Within a few weeks several carloads probably will be brought in to increase the size of existing flocks here, and especially to establish foundation flocks on many farms which are not now keeping sheep, according to J. C. Cort, secretary of the association.

UNITED TYPOTHETÆ CONVENTION ENDS

Departmental sessions and a meeting of new officers and board of directors brought to a close on Oct. 17 the forty-fourth annual convention of the United Typothetae of America, which for the past week has been meeting at the Hotel Statler in Boston.

Among the matters taken up by the board of directors was the choice of a city for the 1931 convention. New Orleans seemed to be the favorite, but no decision was announced by the board. A boat trip around Boston harbor was the final event on the entertainment program.

Teaching Shakespeare in Schools Called Folly by Tech Professor

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Prof. Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology told the New Hampshire State Teachers' Association, Oct. 17, that it was utter folly to try to teach Shakespeare to the great majority of boys and girls today. The statement was made at the opening of the organization's seventy-seventh annual convention.

Professor Rogers said, "Shakespeare's plays are in a language which they can't understand and are based on ideas which are completely at variance with everything which they think and believe in this present age."

The insistence of old-fashioned educators upon instruction based on the so-called classics of the nineteenth century is driving more and more of the younger generation to cheap literature, Professor Rogers said. "If American boys and girls are to learn to read properly and to write intelligently and forcefully, their minds must be developed by contact with literature which uses their own language and which battles with their own problems," he added.

Earlier in the day, Dr. H. A. Garfield, president of Williams College, warned against "pressure politics" brought to bear upon educators "to win football games" and to secure use of favored textbooks. The convention's theme is "How Democracy Can Best Serve the Public Schools." In commenting on this Dr. Garfield said, "The less democracy, as typified by politicians and their self-seeking constituents, has to do with the public schools the better off the schools will be."

Business in Maine Is Reported Active

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—Activity in most industries of central and western Maine is reported in a business survey of that district just completed by the Central Maine Power Company.

Granite quarries at Rockland are running at full capacity, the report declares, and merchants and hotels in Rockland report that their summer business equaled that of 1929, a record year. Textile mills generally show a steady improvement. A woolen mill at Oakland is increasing its output and finds its capacities taxed. Some of the cotton mills in Lewiston report receipt of the largest week's orders for the year.

Belfast and near-by coastal towns anticipate one of the best winters in their history, the summary indicates. A busy corn canning season has just closed at Skowhegan, and the Central Maine Power Company itself has 2500 extra men on its payrolls, employed on a power dam at Bingham, a new paper mill at Bucksport, and more than 100 miles of high power transmission lines.

Morrow to Speak at College Dinner

Dwight W. Morrow, formerly Ambassador to Mexico, will be the chief speaker at the fourth of a series of national dinners to be given at the Hotel Statler in Boston Nov. 4, under auspices of the Alumnæ Committee, representing seven women's colleges in the East.

The dinner marks the carrying into Boston of the campaign being waged by the Alumnæ Committee, representing Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar and Wellesley, to bring to public attention their achievements. Arrrangements for the dinner are announced by Mrs. Robert G. Dodge, of Boston, representing Wellesley, chairman of the local committee.

Feeling that the women's colleges have kept pace with the best colleges for men in every regard save one—endowment—these seven eastern colleges with similar traditions in education have united in an effort to make known the work of the colleges and the need for further endowment.

For this purpose the Alumnæ Committee was formed a few years ago, each of the seven college presidents appointing a personal representative. Mrs. Marie Potter, newly elected head of Pine Manor School in Wellesley, is the chairman.

WORCESTER 10C. STORE RAIDED FOR LIQUOR

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP) — The Worcester branch of a nation-wide chain store operating about 300 5, 10 and 25-cent stores throughout the country, was raided by local police, Oct. 17, who confiscated 549 bottles of bay rum lotion.

Lieut. Charles F. McGuinness, head of the Worcester liquor squad, said summonses would be served upon a responsible store official and upon an employee on charges of keeping liquor with intent to sell.

American Ornithologists to Meet in Institute Midst Bird Exhibit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALEM, Mass.—The forty-eighth convention of the American Ornithologists' Union, which opens here Oct. 20, to continue through Oct. 24, will hold its meetings in the Peabody Institute. The institute has a notable bird collection, including a synoptic collection of birds from foreign countries and a collection of about 1200 specimens from Essex County, Mass., which is rated as one of the best smaller local collections in the country for illustrative purposes.

The institute's collection includes some rare and interesting specimens. Among them is a great auk, extinct since 1840, but formerly a migrant in Essex County and one of 70 specimens now extant in the world. There is also a Franklin's gull, the only one so far known to be taken in New England; a specimen of the common shield duck of Europe and Asia, found off Annisquam, the only one ever taken in North America, and specimens of the passenger pigeon once frequently seen in New England, now extinct.

In this collection is also the heath hen, a near relative of the prairie chicken, once so common in Essex County that tradesmen were enjoined from feeding it to their apprentices oftener than five times a week. The type is now represented by what is believed to be a sole survivor seen last spring on Martha's Vineyard and again on the Vineyard about a week ago.

Among the interesting contrasting groups in the synoptic collection is an ostrich, its egg and a day-old chick grouped beside a humming bird and its tiny nest.

There also is a collection of paradise and osprey plumage confiscated by the Government and turned over to the Audubon Society for distribution among the museums of the country for illustrative use.

About 200 visiting ornithologists are expected here for the conference, and the Essex County Ornithologist Club has arranged an interesting program for their entertainment.

Fellows and council members will conduct meetings on the opening day. Research sessions will be held Oct. 21, 22 and 23. The afternoon of Oct. 21 will be held open to the visitors to make a round of the places of historical interest in Salem. The annual dinner will be in the evening of Oct. 22 in the Hawthorne Hotel, official headquarters of the union. The annual field trip, which will probably be a visit to the sand dunes of Castle Neck, Ipswich, is on the program for Oct. 24.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Fall dinner, Episcopal Club, Henry K. Sherrill, chief speaker and guest of honor, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Moving picture talk, "Outdoor and Wild Life in Canada," by L. G. Rawding, auditorium, 8.

Theaters

Copley—"Shooting Shadows." 8:30.
Wilbur—"Uncle Vanya." 8:30.
Majestic—Film, "Abraham Lincoln," 2:30 and 8:30.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Greatest Prohibition Rally, auspices Prohibition Loyalty League, Dr. A. Z. Conrad, presiding; speakers: Col. Patrick H. Callahan, Clarence De Mar, Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody and Dr. Richard Cabot; music by Weymouth Post Band of American Legion; choral singing; songs by Mme. Zulalian, Raymond Walsh, Raymond Eaton, Richard Oliver and Miss Jean Livingston; Boston Garden, 2:30.

Boston Public Library: Talk, "What Price Poetry?" by Laura Simmons, Lecture Hall, 3:30; program of piano music for young people of all ages, Persis Cox, pianist, Lecture Hall, 8.

Talk by Abbe Ernest Dimmet on his book, "The Art of Thinking"; concert, quartet, Brookline Baptist Church; Ford Hall Forum, 7:30.

Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue Division: Meeting, Caspy Club, Arthur Peel, speaker, Vialle Room, 3:45; meeting, Cosmopolitan Club, Aurang Sha Khan, speaker, Bates Hall, 5.

Y. W. C. A.: "Know Your Y. W. C. A. Week," Oct. 19 to 26; activities for program with foreign-born being carried on at new headquarters, 190 Beacon Street.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Gamma Kappa Nu Sorority, Parlor A, 2.

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston: Puritan commemorative services, Second Church; 11, morning service; public exercises, including greetings from the Governor, the Mayor of Boston and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, 8 p. m. Salem: Pioneers' Village at Forest River Park, reproduction of Puritan home surroundings of 1630; also Pequot House, a reproduction of a merchant's home of the seventeenth century. Lexington: Concluding local Tercentenary events; public meeting, Cary Memorial Hall, 8. Waltham: Dedication of Revolutionary War Memorial.

EVENTS MONDAY

Watertown: First fall meeting, Watertown Women's Club, Senior High School, 2:30.

Symposium on International Council at Bournemouth, Douglas Horton and Edward C. Camp, speakers; Boston Congregational Ministers, Pilgrim Hall, 11.

Women's City Club of Boston: At home, 6 Walnut Street, 3:30.

West Roxbury Community: Tourist Club, home of Mrs. C. B. Tewksbury, Hingham, 3.

Talk on "Standards" by Martha Cruikshank, South End House, 11.

Tercentenary celebrations—Boston: State House: Commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the first session of the Massachusetts General Court, 10:30 a. m.; special session of the present Legislature, 11 a. m.; commemoration exercises in convention of the two branches in chamber of House of Representatives. (This is one of the specially significant events of the Tercentenary year. Arranged and conducted by special committee of the Legislature); in Charles River Basin, representation of ship Arbella, daily; State House, exhibition of original charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1629; preserved and specialy shown for the Tercentenary season in archives division; other important historic exhibits in State Library and Hall of Flags, daily except Sundays; free. Cambridge, Tercentenary exhibition of "folk painting of three centuries" by Harvard Society of Contemporary Art, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., 1400 Massachusetts Avenue.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Daily from 10 to 5. Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o clock. Special Exhibitions: Statue of Aphrodite; French illustrated books of the eighteenth century lent by William A. Sargent; American silver, domestic and church pieces; eighteenth century designs by Pillement and Bony.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5; admission free. Memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; special exhibitions of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kirkuk, Irak; paintings of the Naumberg bequest. Through Oct. 31. Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Week days 9 to 5; Sundays 1:30 to 5, holidays all day. Exhibits of leaves, berries and wild flowers. Most complete display of Philippine objects in the East, other foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street.—Decorative paintings by Gerald Frank; dog etchings by Diana Thorne; game birds by Winfred Austen.

Doll & Richards, 338 Newbury Street.—Prints, including complete collection of views of Boston, by Sears Gallagher, W. Harry Smith, Gustav von Collin and Clair Leighton.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street.—Miscellaneous exhibit.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street.—Etchings by Marius Bauer.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Oct. 18, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra with the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 19, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Fritz Kreisler, violinist.

Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 21, in the Hotel Statler, a concert by Sophie Braslau, contralto.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 21, in Symphony Hall, a recital by La Argentina, Spanish dancer.

Friday afternoon, Oct. 24, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Oct. 25, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 26, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Winifred Christie on the Bechstein-Moor double-keyboard piano.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 26, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Giovanni Cerullo, tenor, and Raffaele Martino's Concert Orchestra.

Monday evening, Oct. 27, in the Old South Church, a concert by Fernando Germani, organist.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 28, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Howard Goding, pianist.

Wednesday evening, Oct. 29, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Sybil Webb, soprano.

Thursday evening, Oct. 30, in Jordan Hall, a dance recital by Angna Enters.

Friday afternoon, Oct. 31, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Nov. 1, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Bruce Simonds, pianist.

Saturday evening, Nov. 1, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight; moderate westerly winds.

Southern New England: Fair and cooler tonight; possibly light frosts in Connecticut and western Massachusetts tonight and Sunday; Sunday fair with fresh west winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy, probably with rain in the interior tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler tonight except in southeastern Maine; colder Sunday; variable winds, becoming southwest and west.

Official Temperatures

(Standard times, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Oct. 18	Max. Oct. 17		8 a.m. Oct. 18	Max. Oct. 17
Albany	44	68	Memphis	44	62
Atlantic City	48	70	Montreal	42	..
Boston	50	63	Nantucket	56	64
Buffalo	36	62	New Orleans	60	84
Calgary	14	62	New York	46	76
Charleston	64	86	Philadelphia	48	80
Chicago	30	46	Pittsburgh	36	66
Denver	36	54	Portland, Me.	50	56
Des Moines	28	42	Portland, Ore.	48	64
Eastport	52	56	San Francisco	58	80
Galveston	64	80	St. Louis	38	54
Hatteras	64	78	St. Paul	26	38
Helena	30	32	Seattle	50	56
Jacksonville	68	86	Tampa	72	82
Kansas City	36	54	Washington	44	64
Los Angeles	58	78			

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 8:09 p. m., Sunday 8:43 a. m.
Height of tides 10.1 feet, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:28 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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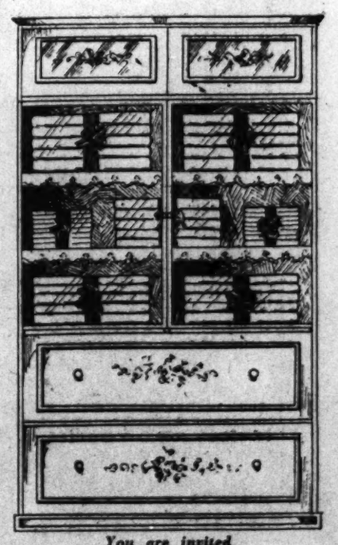

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HOOVER PLANS CAMPAIGN TO PROVIDE WORK

(Continued from Page 1)

dustries, which we have had on so generous a scale during the last year."

The situation is different in each state, Mr. Hoover said, and must be approached from the local angle in each instance. Some states and cities already have done tremendous tasks in meeting the situation. Mr. Hoover does not wish to exaggerate the situation but at the same time feels that everything possible must be done in the nation and states to meet the idleness that exists.

President Hoover commented by name on a few localities where unemployment relief has been most conspicuous. The Governor of Illinois, he said, has recently organized a state committee; the Mayor of Detroit has pushed similar efforts and New York and Ohio have also been active. He called the organization in Ohio "an extraordinarily effective one."

All the foregoing efforts, he said, indicate a "strong feeling of local responsibility and determination to meet the situation."

Mr. Hoover's statement follows:

Requests Plans

I have today requested Secretaries Lamont, Davis, Wilbur, Hurley, Hyde, Mellon and Governor Meyer of the Federal Reserve Board to formulate and submit to me plans continuing and strengthening the organization of federal activities for employment during the winter.

There are three directions of organization in which the Federal Government activities can coöperate. First, coöperation with the governors and employment organizations of the states and local communities; second, development of methods with the national industries, and third, indirect federal employment in public works, etc.

It will be remembered that 10 months ago we set up such arrangements which have continued since that time, and which have contributed greatly to reduce unemployment. At that time the governors of many of the states established strong committees for action in relief and most of these organizations have shown a high record of real accomplishment.

The present conditions of organization vary greatly in different states. In the great majority of industrial states the governors have, on their initiative, taken steps to organize or develop or further strengthen their organizations for the forthcoming winter.

During the past few weeks I have been in communication with some of the governors in development of methods by which the Federal Government can further supplement assistance to their organizations. The Cabinet committee will further discuss these conditions with governors and state agencies, and we will again seek the coöperation of our business leaders and our national industries, which we have had on so generous a scale during the past year.

Problems Differ

We shall also review the Federal situation of public works and the situation in construction among the national industries, together with other methods by which we can continue to be of assistance. There are no two states or municipalities where the problem is the same or where the methods of assistance are identical. With the survey of the methods in progress for the past 10 months, we should have valuable suggestive material and information for the winter.

The initiative of the various governors and local authorities in preparation for the winter is well indicated by the action of the Governor of Illinois, who recently organized a state committee; reorganized efforts with the Mayor of Detroit; the committees created in New York; the extraordinarily effective organization in the State of Ohio, and at many other points throughout the country—all of them indicating a strong feeling of local responsibility and determination to meet the situation.

As a nation, we must prevent hunger and cold to those of our people who are in honest difficulties.

Removal of Stock Exemptions Urged

Legislation removing exemption of holding company securities from subjection to the provisions of the "blue sky laws," laws designed to protect stock investors, simply because they are listed on a Massachusetts stock exchange, was recommended by the Public Franchise League in a letter to the Public Utilities Commission, Oct. 17.

The league pointed out that under the Acts of 1930, Chapter 316, securities of holding companies are subject to the "blue sky laws" unless "they are listed on a Massachusetts stock exchange."

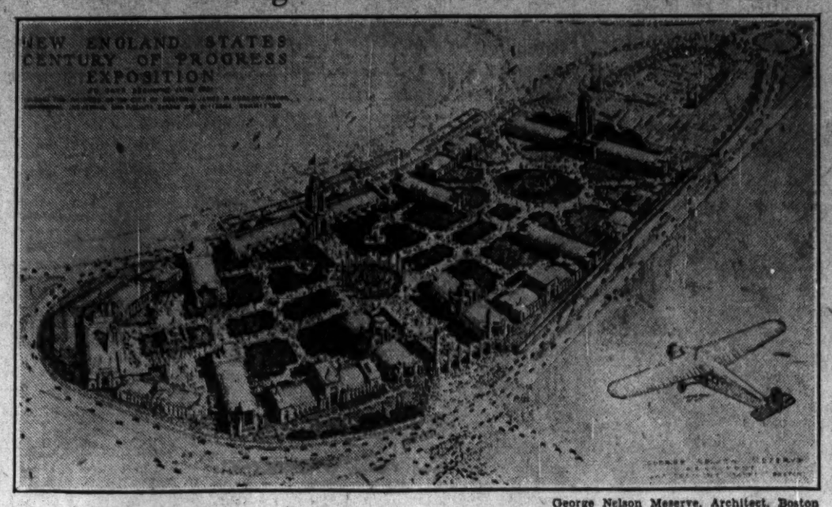
"The desirability of subjecting holding company securities to the provisions of this act is beyond question," the letter read, "and we do not believe that they should be exempted simply because they are listed on a Massachusetts stock exchange."

Such exemption opens the investors to dangers, the league declared, which could be averted if the companies issuing securities had to file certain information as provided for under the blue sky laws.

NEIGHBORS LEAGUE TO LUNCH

John S. Codman, Miss Frances G. Curtis, and Dr. Samuel A. Eliot are among those in charge of the luncheon to be given by the League of Neighbors at the Twentieth Century Club on Oct. 24 at 1 p. m. Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach, chairman of the Greater Boston committee, will be the speaker, with the topic "Now We Know Iceland." A reception will be held for Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Weller, who have just returned from several months developing European centers of the League of Neighbors.

Where New England Plans to Entertain the Nation



George Nelson Meserve, Architect, Boston

Architect's Sketch of Projected New England Exposition at Columbus Park, South Boston

DR. FISHER SEES MORE SUCCESS FOR DRY LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

only one or two drinks in him. He thinks he is sober, so he drives fast; but his nervous reactions are impaired just enough to produce an accident were otherwise there would be none.

Many Improvements

"Arrests for drunkenness, convictions for drunkenness, divorce due to alcohol, accidents, vice, crime, poverty, dependency, delinquency, and every other evil in which alcohol has a part to play showed an improvement with the coming of prohibition, Mr. Fisher said.

If prohibition is valuable why are there so many people deceived about it, Dr. Fisher asked in conclusion. One reason, he replied, is that the drunkenness of today is before the public eye; the greater drunkenness before 1918 has passed into oblivion.

There has been, in addition to this loss of time perspective, a loss of class perspective, he added. "Those classes which can afford to pay bootleggers find cocktails served by almost everybody in their set, but they do not realize what a small set that is. Ninety-nine per cent of the incomes are under $9000, and people with the lower incomes cannot afford very often to patronize the bootlegger with prices three to seven times the prices before prohibition."

Distorted pictures given by liquor interests and perverted stories printed by the wet city press, Dr. Fisher also held responsible for the deception of so many people.

Exposition Plans Under Way as Park Grading Work Begins

Curley Gives Official Approval to $6,000,000 New England Project for Next Summer, and Ground Is Broken at South Boston Site

Plans for New England's $6,000,000 exposition next June, which will transform Columbus Park's 100 acres into a colony of magnificent exhibition structures, spacious avenues lined with tropical foliage, artificial pools and colored fountains, received the official approval of Mayor James M. Curley, Oct. 19.

Ground already has been broken, several crews of workers having been busy grading and leveling the surface of the park, in South Boston, in preparation for actual construction work.

Gaining the Mayor's sanction was only a technical procedure for he has encouraged the project for years as New England's opportunity to "tell the world" of the diversity and excellence of its products and industries as well as to direct attention to the part it has played in American business and cultural advancement during the last century.

Decorations and construction costs of the project are estimated at $2,000,000; machinery and equipment at $3,000,000, and displays of the development of natural science and art will be valued at not less than $1,000,000.

Plans drawn up by George Nelson Meserve, architect, call for enclosing the exposition grounds by an ornamental stuccolike fence, 10 feet high, with a 400-foot Strandway entrance flanked by soaring pylons 100 feet high.

Inside it is proposed to erect a beautifully decorated plaza as the central gathering point, from which will emanate six spacious avenues named after the six New England states, circulating through every section of the grounds. Tropical foliage and luxuriant shrubbery will line the avenues to accentuate the architectural beauty of the buildings.

Throughout the grounds, statuary modeled in titanic proportions, depicting art, commerce, industry, natural science and culture, with individual statues of leaders in industry and statesmanship, will tell the story of New England progress.

Seventeen buildings are planned to constitute the main exhibit with smaller structures to house administration quarters, relics, antiques, fine arts exhibition, marine and fisheries' display and utilitarian groups. The large buildings will contain exhibits of specific industries, each structure being named for the industry it houses.

Beautiful as it will be by day, the spectacle is expected to be one of architectural magnificence at night under the glare of thousands of lights. Artificial pools throwing colored streams of water 100 feet into the air, special lighting features to accentuate the beauty of the buildings, and the gigantic pylons of mirrored, multi-hued glass, will help to accomplish the purpose of the exposition which is to have New England "light the world."

Musical reviews under the direction of leading producers, band concerts and concert singers will add to an entertainment background for the staging of the more serious side. This latter program outlines a series of addresses to be given by New England business heads, congressmen, federal and city government leaders.

It is proposed to open the exposition to the public from 1 p. m. to 11 p. m. daily, with an admission charge of 75 cents. Col. John S. Berger, for 35 years engaged in exposition work, will serve as executive head of the project.

The city has donated the 100 acres of land bordering on the Strandway for the exposition. Adjoining this is another 100 acres for parking or other purposes. Two street railway terminals and a motor boulevard make the locality ideally accessible for the 4,000,000 or more anticipated visitors.

Hearings Discuss Grade Separation

Railroads will be careful "about entering into agreements for abolition of grade crossings" unless the programs formulated show a marked leniency toward the railroads in the matter of expenses, Arthur T. Russell, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad told the State Department of Public Utilities, Oct. 17.

Mr. Russell's statement was made at the second of a series of five public hearings before the commission on proposals to remove 32 grade crossings in various sections of the State. The crossings considered Oct. 17, were in Framingham, Ayer, Lincoln, Littleton, Reading and Shirley.

Although the commission took the stand in previous hearings that its sole duty was to establish the order in which the proposed abolitions should be made, Mr. Russell in conjunction with Attorney James B. Brown, counsel for the Boston & Maine Railroad, insisted that the commission had the authority to remove crossings from the list which it considered "out of place." Mr. Brown intimated that there were several that should be subjected to removal.

'Staid Old Boston' Belies Its Name at Gay Tercentenary Colonial Ball

The term, "staid old Boston," was proved to be obsolete Oct. 17 at Boston Garden when the city, in bringing to a close its tercentenary celebration, staged one of the gayest and most colorful events seen in New England for many a day. It was a tercentenary colonial costume ball.

Crinolines, gold braid, powdered wigs, dangling swords, ruffles, lace, laughter, throbbing violins, rhythmic steps—these and countless other impressions remain with the nearly 15,000 citizens who attended either as spectators or participants.

The festivities, which opened at 9 p. m., were interspersed throughout the evening with many features, including a parade of some 100 young women who contended for the title of Miss Tercentenary—a distinction won by Miss Gladys Norkunas, of Dorchester, Mass.

Other features were exhibitions of dancing by the English Folk Dance Society; a drill and concert by the First Corps of Cadets drill company and band; and a grand march, in which prizes were given for several classes of costumes.

In the period of oratory, Mayor Harry Collis of Winchester, Eng., who is visiting the sister city in America, brought greetings, and Russell Codman Jr., chairman of the general committee in charge of the affair, expressed his gratitude for assistance received, especially from Mayor James M. Curley, in making the affair a success.

Gustav A. Sandberg, chairman of the racial group, presented Mrs. William L. Putnam with a gold plaque, for "making them feel like one big family." Joseph A. Conry, Traffic Commissioner, represented the Mayor.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

William Nichols, New York City.
Mrs. Helen L. Young, New York City.
Mrs. Frances P. Caldwell, Youngstown, O.
Henry M. Caldwell, Youngstown, O.
Mrs. Mate G. Taylor, Boston, Mass.
Luelle A. Taylor, Boston, Mass.
Edward Knox Cary, East Orange, N. J.
Grace T. Berry, Sewaren, N. J.
Mrs. L. B. Paget, Bovington, Dorset, England.
C. T. Hicks, Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. C. T. Hicks, Raleigh, N. C.
Harry H. Turner, Syracuse, N. Y.
Margaret Turner, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Minnie C. Cox, Wallkill, N. Y.
J. Wm. S. Cox, Wallkill, N. Y.
Olive Nevin White, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. R. H. Bond, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. Mildred Finnegan, Quincy, Mass.
Polly Thompson, West Point, N. Y.
Mrs. Marcia Eddy Stowe, Rochester, N. Y.
Wayne B. Stowe, Rochester, N. Y.
Luzerne H. Peck, Detroit, Mich.
J. Vaughan Johnstone, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Ruth W. Brewster, Concord, N. H.
Miss Carrie E. Rogers, New London, Conn.

Maine Sunday Laws to Remain in Force

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—With one of its five members dissenting, the commission appointed by the last Legislature for revision of the Sunday laws, Oct. 17 reported its investigations and hearings had not evidenced sufficient public demand to warrant amendment of repeal of Maine's so-called "Sunday blue laws."

By its action the commission turned thumbs down on the advisability of legislation permitting amateur games and sports on the Sabbath.

"The results of its investigations," the commission said, "revealed no particular, and certainly no general demand for legislation repealing or amending the Sunday laws or for permitting amateur games and sports on Sunday. On the contrary, there was widespread and determined opposition to any such change or revision."

We're Twelve Years old!
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you may deduct one fifth
from the price tags of
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it's our 12th Anniversary—
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BLANKETS

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Another Whitney example of the fact that *never in recent years* has there been such an opportunity for advantageous buying as exists today.

THINK OF SUCH BLANKETS AS THESE —AT SO LOW PRICES

Every blanket in the lot is made from Selected Wool, firmly woven and pre-shrunk. They are light, but thick for their weight,—soft and exceedingly warm. The strongly stitched binding is of fine grade sateen. A wide selection of colors includes Rose, Blue, Gold, Orchid, Green and Orchid. Prepare to "stock up," for when you see these Blankets you will wish to reblanket every bed in your home.

66x80 $4.75 each

72x84 $5.50 each

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T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY
Temple Place and West Street, BOSTON

Every home-maker in New England is bound to be interested in a sale that can save her from $6.50 to $11.00 on a pair of blankets.

Another great

Stearns Blanket

Achievement

THIS time, Stearns', known as "Blanket Headquarters in New England", has procured at big concessions from one of the most reputable mills in the country a large shipment of new perfect quality-wool blankets, made of long staple wool, bound with satin. These are beautiful snowy-white wool blankets with striped borders in rose, blue, gold, green, or orchid. Not a short blanket in the purchase. We chose only those that were 84 inches or longer.

We quote as "value" the price at which similar blankets are now selling in our stocks.

On sale, third floor.

We will fill mail and telephone orders while the supply lasts. Call "LIBerty 8591"

White Wool Blankets with Striped Borders

Size 72 by 84 . . . value $20. a pair . . . sale price $13.50
Size 72 by 84 . . . value $22.50 a pair . . . sale price $15.00
Size 60 by 84 . . . value $24. a pair . . . sale price $16.50
Size 72 by 84 . . . value $30. a pair . . . sale price $20.
Size 80 by 90 . . . value $33.50 a pair . . . sale price $22.50

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

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who chooses the Smartness and Debonair Comfort of

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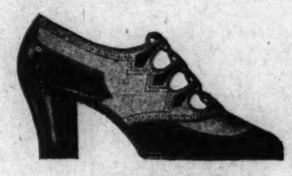
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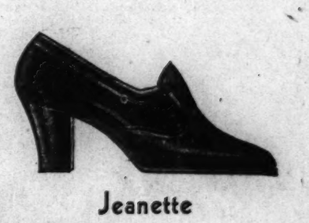
Jeanette

Armond

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RADIO AVIATION

What Radio Did to 'Bolero'

By VOLNEY D. HURD

FOR the third time we have heard Ravel's colorful and striking composition, "Bolero," on the air—and for three times it has been ruined. There might be no point in carrying the discussion further. But who knows, we may find a way to prevent further ruination of "Bolero" by opening up the subject.

"Bolero" depends for its effect upon two things: a steady rhythmic pattern which pursues its way throughout the entire piece with relentless, almost monotonous regularity, and an equally steady increasing crescendo which, starting at almost a whisper in the beginning, reaches its highest point on the last note of the opus.

It is this latter point that shows up the present weakness of radio reproduction possibilities. "Bolero" started off in good style in three programs. As it reached the end, instead of being at its great intensity at the last measure, it reached its height over a minute or two before and then pounded away at a given volume level, totally destroying the building-up effect so carefully worked out in the preceding minutes of playing. It reminded one of a great wave rolling steadily in toward shore only to throw itself against a huge stone breakwater, which quickly dissipates it into just so much spray with a mere shrug of the shoulder, that is, if breakwaters have shoulders.

A Conductor's License

The latest offering of "Bolero" was Leopold Stokowski's concert of last Sunday. Heralded as the great event when the conductor's new technical equipment would be there to greatly improve radio transmission, the excellent technical reproduction was quite spoiled by its limitations ard by what Mr. Stokowski did to "Bolero." While we can excuse him for not being able to transcend the limitations of his medium, we cannot forgive his deliberate change in the tempo of the "Bolero" at three different times. Koussevitzky, whom Ravel honored by acclaiming his interpretation of "Bolero" as the best he has heard, increases the tempo of the piece about halfway through but does not change the regularity of its beat. Stokowski made regular phrasing changes of tempo such as one might expect in a Strauss waltz. Where the writer was listening the attentive audience all sort of gasped and looked around with startled eyes each time it happened. If it had been a phonograph playing we would have been sure that the motor was running down.

While details of the Stokowski invention for better handling of music are unavailable, it is understood that he has the control panel and volume knob, usually operated by a technician offstage, directly on his stand, and that in addition to conducting the orchestra he controls the amplitude of the outgoing signal. Perhaps this explains the tempo changes. We have visions of Mr. Stokowski waving a baton with one hand, watching the indicating needle of the indicating meter with one eye, the score with the other and his free hand grasping a small knob through which he is keeping the indicator down to a nonblasting position. If he was really trying to do all those things, and still give a clear interpretation of "Bolero," we cannot wonder that the tempo seemed to run away from him on those three occasions.

Koussevitzky Studies Radio

Speaking of the control panel with its operator and indicating needle reminds us of the test for the famous Boston Symphony radiocast of two weeks ago. Through the kindly intervention of our music editor we were permitted to enter through several doors in Symphony Hall which lead to forbidden territory, and suddenly came into a practice room, where a loudspeaker cabinet was sending out symphonic strains. Several figures were were sitting on collapsible chairs listening intently. Among them was a serious, kindly faced man, wearing a small, light-weight coat sweater, a black cape loosely thrown over his shoulders. It was Koussevitzky listening to his own orchestra after certain technical changes had been made.

He listened carefully for a bit and then a radiant smile broke out upon his face.

"Ah! That is much better. Those strings. Now they are good! Wonderful! Beautiful!" Short enough comment to be sure but of the quality that must have made the listening National Broadcasting Company engineer's heart leap with joy. To have technical efforts so acclaimed by the great maestro himself was surely the high point of the day.

Koussevitzky left the room and stepped out on the balcony overlooking the stage where his musicians were assembled, looking very comfortable in their varied street clothes after one has seen them only in their formal dress. At this point the NBC had its monitoring control panel with an operator in charge. His duty was to listen with head phones to the program being picked up, to watch the indicating needle and control any sudden bursts of intensity which would be too great for the amplification system used and so distort the music, if it did not spoil the tubes.

The needle moves with every impulse of music. When all is still it rests at "zero." At the other end of the scale it reads "60". To prevent overload no impulse must swing the needle farther over than "30," halfway across the dial. The operator explained this to the conductor, who took it in with all the interest of a small boy seeing his first electric train. He asked the orchestra to play a few measures that he might see it work. The needle swung to "45". Finding this was due to the kettle drums he asked them to play alone. The needle still hit "45". He then asked the player to play them a little easier. This time the needle swung on each impulse right up to "30" and no more. "Fine," stated the conductor. He then told the player to remember that that must be the loudest he was to play the drums during the radiocast performance.

The Use of Volume Control

The operator tried to use his volume control as little as possible. Still, he had to on strong passages. And this is where the weakness in radio comes. Evidently there is not enough amplitude range in existing apparatus to permit full symphonic interpretation. If "Bolero" was started softly enough so that its full forte was utilizing the peak load ability of the apparatus used, it would be so soft as to be hardly audible. If the station didn't turn up its volume control, the listeners in the home would. Leaving the volume control fixed at that point, the result in the final passages would be a crashing of sound, which would come out greatly distorted, due to the instruments all being overloaded.

So what happens? The control operator turns up the volume at the beginning of the piece, turns it down a bit after it gets under way, and turns it down a lot after the final passages have started. The resulting tone level shows small variation, yet the charm of the piece is in its vivid contrast between the beginning and the end. If you wanted to look at a steep and craggy mountain, you would hardly care to have it pushed down into a smooth and uninteresting gradual slope. Yet that is exactly what radio does to "Bolero."

Last Sunday gave us the opportunity of comparing three symphony orchestras to add to our memories of the Boston Symphony radiocast. There was Roxy's Symphony from 2 to 3 o'clock, the New York Philharmonic under Kleiber from 3 to 5, and the Philadelphia Symphony under Stokowski from 5 to 6.

Joseph Littau conducted Roxy's, incidentally his next to last performance, as he leaves to start the Omaha Symphony organization. Technically, we felt that the Roxy Symphony was the best of the afternoon's offering. Littau conducted very capably. Still, technically speaking, Stokowski was next, taking second place despite his new idea for getting better symphonic reproduction. This is probably due to the fact that the Roxy orchestra, being on the air every Sunday in the year, has the art of grouping and interpretation for radiocasting purposes down to a very fine point. The poorest performance technically was the Philharmonic, for which no one can be blamed, as picking up a concert from a concert hall full of people and picking it up from a specially prepared studio with radio groupings of the players are two very different things.

Opportunity for Comparison

Kleiber played "Till Eulenspiegel" by Strauss, and, as Koussevitzky had performed the same thing a week before, the chance for comparisons was too good to resist. Allowing for technical differences in transmission, we felt that Koussevitzky's reading of this opus was quite superior to Kleiber's, more colorful and more interesting in every way.

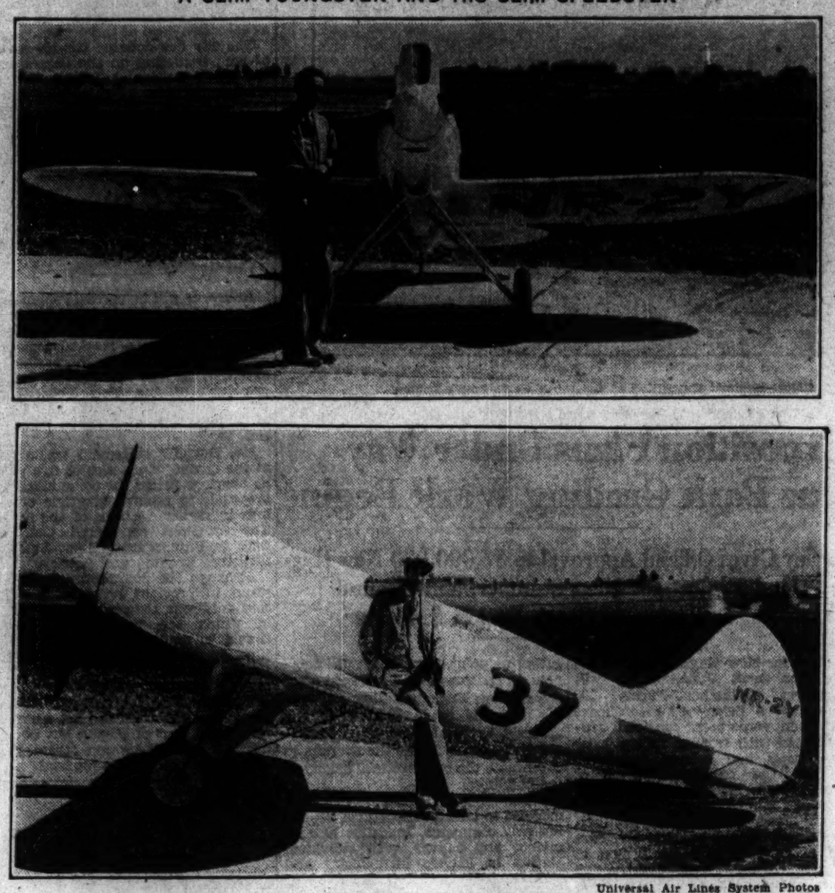
Going back to the subject of this discourse, "Bolero," we first heard it played by the Roxy group and despite the technical excellence of this organization's radio offerings, the same lack of amplitude variation was noted and spoiled the piece. Compared to the gorgeous effect one gets in the concert hall when this is played it was like very watery milk. Damrosch performed it last year on the air and his was the best performance to date. He managed to get more variation and building up of intensity than either of these other two performances, probably due to his continuous study and work on radiocasting to the exclusion of all other musical activities. But even his performance showed up the limitations of radio.

The answer to this at present appears to be in two alternatives. Either programs must be restricted to pieces which have a limited amount of intensity variation, or improvement be made in the apparatus to accommodate the best in musical compositions with volume contrasts. There can be no question about which radio must seek. To adopt the first as final would be to leave radio a very limited medium. Thus must the engineer pursue the second.

There may be another partial answer, however. Last night we heard Lloyd G. Del Castillo playing the organ over WEEI. He has a very fine feeling in his playing and he achieved a great contrast between very soft and very strong passages, sufficient to have made a successful playing of "Bolero." He plays practically only for the radio and nothing else, as does Walter Damrosch. Perhaps the final answer is "radio-conscious" conductors who devote themselves exclusively to this work. The subject is surely one of interesting possibilities.

For Tonight's Radio Programs Turn to Page 15

A SLIM YOUNGSTER AND HIS SLIM SPEEDSTER



Universal Air Lines System Photos

For Beauty of Line We Have Seldom Seen a More "Flyable-Looking" Job Than This Craft, Designed, Built and Flown to Seven Victories in the Great National Air Races by the Young Man Reclining Against It. Designing, Building or Flying This Job—Any One of These Things Singly Would Have Been a Creditable Achievement for a Mature Aviation Expert. But to Be Done All by a Single Person of 26 Years, That Is Something Else Again. Surely, This Young Designer Should Develop These Talents Further.

Youth a Speed Design Genius

DESIGNER, builder, pilot, and winner—that's Ben O. Howard, 26-year-old hero of the National Air Races in Chicago.

In one short week young Howard, an unknown air mail pilot for Universal Division of American Airways, soared from obscurity to fame, and now of his own desire is again flying the night mail from St. Louis to Kansas City-Omaha.

Born and educated in Palestine, Tex., young Howard early developed a natural leaning toward things mechanical. During the war his parents lived in San Antonio and all of his spare time was spent about the hangars of the army air corps. He read every printed work on aviation and bought a plane.

What to do? Owner of a plane but without knowledge of how it should be operated aloft. In those days pilots were a rather poor lot and the majority of them didn't know a thing more about a plane than to fly it. Howard brought his mechanical ability into play and exchanged mechanical service for flight instruction.

On his twenty-first birthday Ben made a test flight of a plane of his own design and construction. It flew, and it flew so well that a Texas flying service persuaded him to sell them the plane. It was flown steadily for three years, when its life was cut short by a hangar fire.

In the fall of 1928 Ben gained employment with Universal as an air mail pilot on the Chicago-St. Louis line, the line mapped and flown by Colonel Lindbergh. During 1929 the youngster left Universal for five or six months, but returned and was assigned to the St. Louis-Omaha mail route. From that time until this summer he was a busy young man. All of his hours not claimed by work and sleep were spent in building a mystery ship at St. Louis Municipal Airport—even spending many hours in his home's cellar sketching plans and building airplane parts.

Early in August the secret came out. Young Howard had designed and built a racing plane for the National Air Races.

A tiny craft, 20 feet long and with a wing-spread of 19 feet, powered by a Wright-Gypsy 90-horsepower motor, Ben said it would "make 200." The day of the test came. The mechanic's coverall and sock feet, because the cockpit was so small he could not dress normally or wear a parachute, Ben went aloft and proved his experiment. No changes or adjustments were necessary—the design and construction were perfect.

The rest is history. Ben Howard's "bullet" was the sensation of the races. Engineering authorities, after inspection of the craft, declared no plane now flying of less than 350 horsepower could outwing it. His skill and daring in competition won him the title of "pylon polisher" and seven victories, five firsts and two third places—the greatest string of victories ever run up by one individual in air speed competition.

In four of the races, Ben defeated pilots flying planes having more than three times the horsepower of his craft. In one race he won a 300-horsepower airplane came in fourth.

At first the crowds knew and applauded the youngster's courage but actually felt sorry for him when he entered the world's prize speed contest for the Thompson Cup.

"What chance can he have?" was the question on all sides. True, the chances did not look favorable considering Capt. Arthur Page's great 800-horsepower craft and Charles "Speed" Holman's great and fast speedster.

But—the Howard special finished third for an average speed of 162.80 miles an hour over the 100-mile course.

His airplane earned two other titles at the races. It is the fastest 90-horsepower airplane ever built, and it is the first 90-horsepower airplane ever to take a winning place in one of these national air classics.

Topping all of these honors earned by Ben, one of America's leading airplane speed designer and builder went to Howard and said that he would be flattered if his name were on the plane's fin.

Today Ben is back on the mail with Universal and is done, as he says, with speed contests, and he will "polish" no more pylons for the plaudits of the thousands. But it appears that aviation engineering is losing a genius to piloting. Surely something ought to be done about it.

JUNIOR FLIER PLANS EAST TO WEST FLIGHT

ROCKLAND, Me. (AP)—A 300-horsepower monoplane, in which Stanley Boynton, 18-year-old flier, hopes to break the junior transcontinental record, was overhauled here Oct. 17, in prepartion for his anticipated hop-off on Oct. 20. Mr. Boynton hopes to pare the record now held by Robert Buck, an Elizabeth (N. J.) youth, by four hours in the high-powered ship, capable of 150 miles per hour flying speed.

Mr. Boynton, a resident of Lexington, Mass., recently received a limited commercial pilot's license after a course of instruction at the airport here. His flight plans call for but two stops between Rockland and Los Angeles, these to be at St. Louis, Mo., and Phoenix, Ariz.

Radiocasting a Thriving Business

By MARTIN CODEL

RELATIVELY few complaints from radiocasting stations—and none from the chains—have been heard during the business depression. The reason is simply that the radiocasting business has been good—better in this tenth year of American radiocasting than ever before in radio history.

Current hearings before the Federal Radio Commission at which financial statements of individual stations are being read into the record, the prevailing optimism among station owners and managers and the various deals being proposed and consummated in radio bear out the conviction that the program side of radio, though its business is based on such nebulous factors as listener preferences and uncounted audience, has found a definite economic niche.

In other words, Senator C. C. Dill appears to be right in his declaration that "radio by the American plan," which means radio programs furnished to the American audience by private enterprises and without a tax on receiving sets such as most other countries impose, is a success. Certainly it appears to be a business success, for the United States Chamber of Commerce currently reports that expenditures for radio advertising during the first eight months of 1930 were 32 per cent over such expenditures in the same months of 1929.

Else why should 28 leading radiocasting stations be willing, indeed eager, to make capital investments of $250,000 or more each in new, high-powered transmitting equipment, as 14 other stations have already done or have been authorized to do? Among the applicants for the 50,000-watt maximum allowable power now pleading their cases before the Federal Radio Commission, one counts nine stations either owned or controlled by newspapers, some of whose publishers have been the most questioning of radio's apparent encroachment on their sources of revenue.

If newspaper publishers not now in radio still evince opposition to radiocasting, the far-sighted ones are exerting every effort to get into radio. William Randolph Hearst is an outstanding example; controlling two or three stations, he is trying to get hold of others, and has instructed his editors to coöperate with radio in every way.

Something like 150 applications for brand new stations are now pending before the Federal Radio Commission, and among them are nine from newspapers seeking to break into radio. About a score of applications for license assignments, involving changes in the ownership of stations, are also before the commission; the applications do not show it, but there is reason to believe that newspapers are "silent partners" in some of these proposed deals.

The Dialer's Guide

FOR MONDAY, OCT. 20

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Whole of ballet suite from "Faust" and Kriens' "In Brittany Suite" are features. 6:05.

Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Henri Verbrugghen, conductor (Honeywell—CBS—T). 9.

Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). Delibes, Godard, Liszt by orchestra; andante from Mozart's "Concerto in D," by Leonardo de Lorenzo, flutist. 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy and His Gang (WJZ—T). Forty-five minutes. 7:45.

Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Chopin, Glazounow, Herbert and Dawes, besides a popular review. 8:30.

Brigadiers Male Quartet; James Melton, tenor; Family Party Orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). Brigadiers, or Revelers in you, do a medley of Southern favorites; "Old Refrain" and "Song of Songs" by soloist. 9:30.

"An Evening in Paris" (Bourjois—CBS—T.). Soloists, quartet and orchestra. 9:30.

"Grand Opera Miniature" (CBS). Selected arias from single opera. 10:30.

Rhythmic Music

Marie Morrisey, contralto; Fred Waldner, tenor; Retting and Platt, piano duo; Victor Young's orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). "Trees" and "At Dawning" by Miss Morrisey; Gershwin's "S'Wonderful" by pianos. 9.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; male quartet; soloist (CBS—T). 10.

Duke Ellington and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). Half hour from Harlem. 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"The Mayflower Compact" (CBS-Grigsby-Grunow—CBS—T). Opening of the 1930-31 season of the American School of the Air, most ambitious attempt at radio education. 3:30.

"Rise of the Goldbergs" (WJZ Chain). 8:30.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" (Beacon—WEAF Chain). Ireland. 7:30.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain). Meeting of Thompkins Corners Board of Tax Review. 9:30.

"The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" (WEAF Chain). New series auspiciously opened by William Gillette playing Sherlock. All the well-known pictures of this great character in fiction are usual) drawn from Gillette's interpretation. 10.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). Scrub quarterback saves the day for dear old Minnesota and wins the "only girl," typical Harold Lloyd plot. 10:30.

Recitals

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain). Literary Digest Topics in Brief. 6:45.

"The Eleventh Assembly of the League" (WEAF—T). James G McDonald. 7:15.

"Half Hour in the Nation's Capital" (WEAF—T). 6.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). Mr. Broun finds time from his political obligations to go at least once a week on his own program. 11:15.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Alexander Schreiner, organist (WJZ—T). Handel's "Largo," organ feature; Bizet's March of the Toreadors," choir feature.

Monitor News Sent Out on Short Waves

EXPERIMENTAL news radiocasts of Monitor stories are being continued through the short wave station W2XAL for one more Friday. The results of these tests will prove most useful in determining the value of short waves as a news radiocasting medium. We would therefore appreciate having all the readers who have access to a short wave set listen in on these periods and write in whether or not they could get the station, the kind of sets used, the strength of the signals, whether there was much fading or static and how clearly the speech came through. This information would be of great value to this department.

The program will be put on the air through W2XAL at 9:30 p. m. eastern standard time on a wavelength of 49.7 meters or 6040 kilocycles frequency. Since short waves can be heard in all parts of the world, we should get interesting reports from many remote places. It is hoped that our radio listeners will give us their coöperation in these tests.

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FALL RIVER LINE Special boat train, with parlor car, leaves South Station every day at 6.00 p. m., due Fall River Wharf 7.20 p. m. Steamer leaves 7.30 p. m., due Pier 14, North River, Fulton Street, New York, at 7.00 a. m.

PROVIDENCE LINE train leaves South Station daily at 6.00 p. m., due Providence 7.01 p. m. Free motor coach transfer to wharf. Steamer leaves 7.30 p. m., due Pier 14, North River, Fulton Street, New York, at 7.00 a. m.

Reservations and Tickets at South Station, Back Bay and Consolidated Ticket Office, 67 Franklin Street. Phone, HUBbard 6800.

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The Gift

Send for your slice of Betty-Lou Fruit Cake

Betty Lou Bakeries of New Orleans, Houston, or Nashville, Tenn., want to send every reader of The Christian Science Monitor a generous slice of Real Old Fashioned Fruit Cake. A Fruit Cake bursting with luscious fruits, imported Glace Bigarreaux Cherries, Glace Pineapple, choice pecan meats, California bleached raisins. All distributed and baked by experts in special Cake ovens. You will agree after you taste Betty Lou Fruit Cake that no other quite equals it.

Send ten cents to cover postage and packing and we will send you a generous slice in a special mailing carton, together with a little folder showing the Vieux Carre of New Orleans in beautiful colors.

Special offer on gift boxes. Betty Lou Fruit Cake sells regularly at $1.00 per lb. in 2½ and 5 lb. Gift boxes. Ask for special offer. Offer limited. Only one Gift slice to a family.

Mail to Betty Lou Bakeries, New Orleans or Houston, or Nashville, Tenn.

Name.....

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Enclose ten cents for packing and postage.

AS AN INEXPENSIVE GIFT

this imported covered comport with its Irish cutting could hardly be surpassed or equalled. It is of the old Waterford type, of clear and brilliant crystal, beautifully cut. Its height, including cover, is about 11 inches.

For candy, nuts, flowers, or for purely decorative purposes, a pair of these comports makes a charming and useful gift . . . one you can send to *anyone* with pride.

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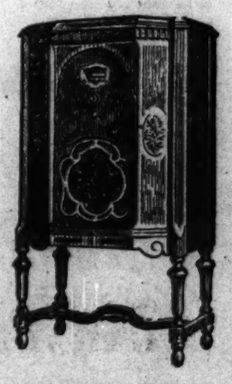

Radios come and go but the new Brunswick is here to stay. The Radio of the Future! With features that place it years ahead of competition, you can rest confident in the knowledge that the Brunswick you buy today will be receiving the great broadcasting events of years to come.

Warner Bros., whose foresight revolutionized motion pictures with Vitaphone, are now leading the way in radio with the new Brunswick.

We are proud to be associated with them in this great enterprise. We present the new Brunswick models which mark an advance in radio as great as the talking picture does on the screen.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Early Religious Beliefs

The Religious Quests of the Graeco-Roman World: A study in the historical background of early Christianity, by S. Angus. London: John Murray. 15s. net.

THE ordinary man would find it difficult to describe the religious beliefs of the men and women to whom Christianity was preached in the first few centuries after its foundation. He could say something about Judaism, something, perhaps, about the Stoic philosophy, and he might have heard of Mithra and his sacred bull; but it would tax him to go much further. He would find it still more difficult to explain how the new religion influenced, and was influenced by, the main currents of contemporary thought until it was officially adopted by the state. Yet the fact of its adoption, and a comparison of the religion accepted by Constantine with that preached by Jesus, would convince him that an important process both of penetration and adaptation must have occurred.

The beginning of the double process is, of course, to be seen in the books of the New Testament, especially those concerned with the career and teaching of the apostle Paul; but, for the most part, the New Testament writers assume in their readers a knowledge of the contemporary world which many Bible students today do not possess, and the Book of the Acts stops with the establishment of "The Way" in Rome, after contact with certain forms of Jewish and Greek thought. For further information concerning the impact of Christian teaching on the beliefs of the time the inquirer may be referred to Professor Angus's new book, in which the fruits of his massive learning are made generally available.

The period covered begins with the decay of the group-religion of the Greek city-states at the end of the fourth century, B. C., and ends with the downfall of Graeco-Roman civilization seven centuries later. "These centuries of baffling crises, change, and convulsions," writes Professor Angus, "produced a new and personal interest in religion. There was an almost pathetic eagerness for new religions, with promises of salvation and guarantees against failure." The first seven chapters of his book offer a masterly survey of the general religious outlook, touching in turn on Cæsar-worship, Judaism, Greek moral philosophy, Greek mysticism, the eastern mystery-religions and Christianity, leading up to an interesting discussion on "Christianity and the ancient culture."

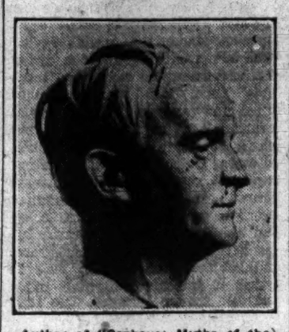
The opinion is expressed that, just as Christianity was in fact adversely affected in certain points by its rivals, becoming by contact with them more institutionalized, more dogmatic, more ascetic, more sacramentarian and more sacerdotal than the religion of Jesus, so it might with advantage have taken over more of the best of Greek philosophy. The author traces the development of Christian thought in the epistles of Paul and the Johannine writings, and regrets that in the Western Church the influence of Tertullian and Augustine outweighed that of Clement, "who acclaimed Greek philosophy as inspired of God while critically sifting its propositions," and of Origen, "who recognized the value of the thought and culture of his day, and especially Platonism, as an important element not only in preparing the way for Christianity but in the explication of the Christian faith."

After these seven chapters, which form a unity in themselves, there follow sections on "the religion of magic, sacrament and symbol," on Astralism, on ancient Greek theosophy (Hermeticism), on the way of Gnosis, and on religion and medicine. The author has apparently retained the lecture sequence in which the matter of the book was delivered in his American courses, and no summary or conclusion to the whole is provided; consequently, it is sometimes difficult to keep the distinguishing features of the rival systems clear, even when allowance is made for the syncretism or fusion which he so strongly emphasizes.

By quoting liberally from Christian and non-Christian writers, he shows to what an extent the same language and often the same thought was employed by both. For this exposition Professor Angus deserves the gratitude of readers who may not always agree with his distinction between the true and the false or with his interpretation of the career and teachings of Jesus. To some he will appear too prone to explain away statements which puzzle him or to limit a general expression of a specific reference. To make a final criticism, his familiarity with German literature seems responsible for an occasionally clumsy phraseology. But the work is a mine of information on a little-known subject.

J. R. M. BUTLER.

PADRAIC COLUM



Author of "Orpheus: Myths of the World," With 20 Engravings by Boris Artzybasheff (Macmillan).

The Songs of Lovelace

The Poems of Richard Lovelace, edited by C. H. Wilkinson. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 18s. net.

AT THE close of his career, in 1658, Richard Lovelace's known contribution to poetry consisted of but a single volume of "Episodes, Odes, Sonnets, Songs, etc." and a Pastoral, published in 1649. Another volume was published posthumously, but it served only to show that his inspiration did not survive his early years. But, for a few years in the early sixteen forties, his fame among contemporaries stood high. The young man who had made so bold a stand against the Parliament in 1642 was the author of a few songs which were as famous then as they are famous now. "Stone walls do not a prison make" was on everyone's lips, and seventeenth century chivalry had been summed up in:

I could not love thee, Dear, so much,
Lov'd I not honour more

And there was at least one sure judge of poetry—Andrew Marvell—who ventured to prophesy that he was "secure of glory and of time."

His contemporary fame was short-lived. Most of his writings after the age of 30 are little more than exercises in verse making. After 1660, and until late in the eighteenth century, the world forgot him. Then the anthologists came to the rescue. But it has been left to our own time and to Mr. Wilkinson to produce a really scholarly, complete edition of all that Lovelace is known to have written, based upon careful collation of first editions and furnished with textual and biographical notes. The task could not have been better performed.

Mr. Wilkinson, in his brief estimate of Lovelace's talent, makes no attempt to excuse the carelessness, obscurity, and labored artifice which were defects in him and in others among that "mob of gentlemen who wrote with ease." His was a time when it was fashionable for courtiers and even soldiers to show their breeding by penning verses in their idle moments; and the fantastical conceits and "metaphysical" subtleties, which are still a drawback in Donne and a nuisance in Crashaw, were marks of a clever writer in the Caroline age.

Lovelace, needless to say, is not free from these tiresome traits. But the point about him is that, when the real impulse to song comes upon him, he either drops them entirely or turns them with so much charm and deftness that their awkwardness vanishes. We may pass over this piece and that piece as labored and uninspiring, yet find ourselves again and again rewarded with others, perfectly simple and melodious, that almost sing themselves. Thus it is with the poems beginning:

Amarantha sweet and faire,
Ah brade no more that shining haire!

and

If to be absent were to be
Away from thee

and in stanzas such as:

Oh could you view the Melodie
Of ev'ry grace
And Musick of her face,
You'd drop a teare,
Seeing more Harmonie
In her bright eye,
Than now you heare.

This collected edition should serve to reëstablish the reputation of Lovelace on a higher level. For though he is not among the great serious poets, and can lay no claim to profundity of thought or depth of feeling, the body of his work is sufficient to show that it was not by chance that he wrote two or three exquisite and memorable songs.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

The Gayety of Devotion

The Golden Root, by Margaret Fuller. New York: Morrow. $2.50.

THE author of "Alma," which will be recalled as the story of a Danish maidservant in a Connecticut family, has again written about a Danish woman, this time with a European setting.

Nikolé was born on the island of Moën in the Baltic Sea. As a child she learned to be at home in the water as much as on land. She grew strong, graceful and beautiful in her simple village surroundings. She went to school, she took care of gentle old Grannie while Grannie lived, and then went to be nurse to another, far different old lady, the Princess Astrid. She learned tact and patience, and skill with her hands, and when Conrad Hansen started for Paris to study medicine, Nikolé, his young bride, went along to make a home for him and help him through the university.

For 10 years Nikolé kept a tiny home in one room on the top floor of a very unpretentious hotel. She looked after her Conrad and gave him her strength and encouragement while she went out as a masseuse and earned the money that financed their little household. Always at the end of the long years there was a vision for him, successful service in his profession; for her, a pretty cottage and a little boy.

Conrad was graduated with distinction, was appointed to a responsible position in Italy, and their little boy was born. Then Conrad passed away and Nikolé was again forced to provide a living for herself and another. She served as a nurse during the war, she did private work to augment her income, after the war she contrived to wrest a living out of a Parisian society in which there were more applicants than jobs and few jobs for neutrals. Her boy grew up and in time he, too, like his father, showed talents that demanded a university training.

Nikolé typifies unstinted, cheerful service to the welfare of others—chiefly to her husband and her son, but also to a multitude of other persons who came her way. Wherever she was and whatever her circumstances, she built a golden roof over those she loved. It is, however, no tale of martyrdom. Nikolé enjoyed life. She thrived on doing things for others. Her bodily strength, her sense of fun, and her common sense in serving take away the sting of her griefs and her toil.

This is not a realistic story, though it presents intimate views of Danish, Parisian and Viennese life. Miss Fuller selects only details that she thinks fit her picture. It is not all radiance and beauty by any means, and sometimes she lets drop words of scorn for things she does not admire in the French or in the American character. But her purpose has been to write the romance of a loving life, and to that end she has ordered her scene and her characters. Her style, like her story, is swift and impressionistic, and even glamorous when its tone does not condescend to be artificial. For originality of character drawing the novel is not quite the equal of "Alma."

Two Painters Portrayed

Michelangelo, by Dmitri Merezhkovsky New York: Dutton. $3.
Droll Peter, by Felix Timmermans. New York: Coward-McCann. $2.50.

THE vogue for biography has brought to light many illuminating facts concerning art history. It has certainly been a help toward animating the subject of fine art. That the writers of biography are interested more in the character of the man than in the qualities of his works may shift the artistic interest. The writers are the artists, assembling a mass of anecdotes and disconnected facts, giving them a link, a plot and human interest. The life of genius furnishes abundant material to this end, with its hazards and misgivings, its crises and disillusionments.

Dmitri Merezhkovsky made a romantic novel of the life of Leonardo da Vinci, deriving for it vivid imagery and exciting adventure from the history of the Italian Renaissance. Leonardo makes a picturesque enough excuse. In the new volume, Merezhkovsky treats the subject of Michelangelo; but this time, we are told, in a new form of literature, "a short creative biography."

No extreme fancy need be brought to present the story of Michelangelo; the facts themselves are full of drama. There is no need of added color, interpretation or overstatement. The author understands this and he undertakes his task with modesty, allowing well-known anecdotes to tell their own story. Merezhkovsky intervenes only to select the episodes, to relate them so that they will emphasize the austerity and discordance of Michelangelo's character.

From a few important episodes of his life, he has made a vigorous portrait. They include the painting of a Sistine ceiling, the touching friendship with Vittoria Colonna, the disagreements with Julius II. It is a graphic picture, in which Buonarotti's irritability, misery, social ineptitude are emphasized. It depicts the paradox of a man who has the energy of a giant and the incapacity of a child to cope with ordinary human problems.

Felix Timmermans's "Droll Peter" is a novel of sixteenth-century Flanders, centered around the career of Peter Breughel. It portrays with overwhelming vividness the sordid peasant world which made up The Netherlands of that century. Breughel, a peasant himself, knew poverty and disaster, he also knew the whole-hearted, uncouth jollity of these simple folk.

Throughout his career he carried with him pencil and pad, to record the weird characters that came his way. He went to Italy, and, though he enjoyed the masters, he had to return to his native land to paint things: objects, people, dances, processions. He was truly a Fleming, with a love for what was immediate and palpable. He was also a lover of nature, of expanses of hilly country, of snow scenes.

Timmermans writes in that clear, pungent style of Flemish painting. He portrays the Fat, and the Lean, the droll superstitions, the gourmandizing, the earthy existence of these simple peasants. His figures of speech mark his extraordinary talent for caricature.

Throughout the book there is drawn the thread of the subject of art, with ommentary on contemporary masters, with comparisons and estimates. It is a book well worth reading.

D. A.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

In Which Youth and Optimism Win

FROM now on we're an optimist . . . Last week we were pessimistic, as who wouldn't be who had lived through a Legion convention and watched playgrounds for adults springing up about him? . . . Very likely we shall feel the same way again . . . But by and large, we're determined hereafter to straighten our doddering form, lift our eyes and reverse the rable cloud.

The fact is, we've had a refreshing breeze from the West—west of Boston, anyhow . . . When we were in California people used to say: "Oh, I'm from the East, too—Michigan" . . . Up to that time we had always thought of Michigan as the West, like New Mexico and Oregon . . . We know Swarthmore, Pa., is really in the East, but this breeze from there must have had its origin farther away, to judge by its good cheer . . . Here it is, just stirring the trees:

"Apropos to your recent 'holiday' among the odious circuses, I hasten to scribble you a few lines containing the comforting assurance that the world is not yet lost. . . . though of course I see your point of view. I myself have some friends who seem to justify your plaint about the reading public: one young lady, for instance, who buys only books bound in blue or yellow or gold, because that is the color scheme of her boudoir, her lounging pajamas, and her eyes and hair. And another young lady who dotes on the drippy sort of stuff which exudes from the more gooey publications brought forth. Etcetera, etcetera.

"But, take heart. . . . I repeat, the world is not lost. . . . for I have other friends (and I am sure this is not an unique experience) who are enthusiastically reading and studying the best that has been thought and said in the world. One young man has just discovered 'Anna Karenina' and 'Wuthering Heights,' and is living in a haze of enjoyment as a result. Another has succumbed utterly to 'The Ordeal of Richard Feverel' and 'The Return of the Native.' Nor are the essayists and critics neglected. Ruskin, Pater, Arnold, et al. are having their day, along with Browning and Keats and Blake. . . . And I myself am cultivating Dostoievsky and Edwin Arlington Robinson—a devastating combination, what? . . . but most palatable.

"The youth of the community really does want to build a solid cultural foundation. Some are looking for answers to various philosophical problems which have disturbed them; some want to steep themselves in art—perhaps an aimless, but surely a gigantic desire, helped along by the unquenchable exuberance of youth; some want honestly to make themselves familiar with the books and ideas which other and better informed people—like you, for example (sic)—laud to the skies; and so on.

"The main point is, I think, that 'circuses' and 'amusement parks' are but seasonal affairs, not to be treated seriously or looked at with chagrin. Tolerate them with a knowing wink, because sooner or later the children will grow tired of them, they will stop feeding peanuts to elephants and monkeys in blue and gold jackets, and will earnestly come to attack the problem of rock-bottom living. . . . and they will solve it, too.

"Please don't be pessimistic again, Mr. Sloper. We're sensitive.

"Youthfully yours,
"Marion West Geare."

* * *

Isn't that calculated to bring a glow to a siccated cheek? . . . But we do want to correct one misconception . . . We had no intention of blaming youth for the frivolity of the land . . . Youth naturally is enthusiastic over sports and play, but often it is equally enthusiastic over ideas . . . The sad thing is to see those elders who have kept the playthings but mislaid—apparently—the intellectual curiosity . . . But, being now an optimist, we're going to hope that the youth of today will keep both.

Youth in all its stages is still being encouraged, we observe, by the Modern Library, which offers as its latest stimuli Maugham's "Of Human Bondage" and Goethe's "Faust" (translated in the original meters by Bayard Taylor), in one volume each . . . Merely because we've already talked a lot about Maugham's masterpiece and also about the Modern Library, we're not going to keep silence about this new edition . . . It's just the time to remind you of it again . . . If you haven't read this novel yet, you've no possible excuse for not getting it now . . . And you've heard of "Faust."

Simultaneously, Doubleday Doran publishes Maugham's latest, "Cakes and Ale; or The Skeleton in the Cupboard" . . . For this we feel, as Felix Borowski would say, "moderated raptures" . . . It's a roman à clef, and no one who is familiar with English letters of recent times will have any difficulty in identifying the characters . . . The skill of this literary vivisection will command your admiration even while it stirs your pity for the victims . . . But don't let the cheering section persuade you that this book is for a minute to be compared with "Of Human Bondage."

* * *

We are not informed on Maugham's methods of work, but G. Bernard Shaw's are detailed by himself in the preface to Volume I of his Collected Works, now being published by William H. Wise & Co. of New York . . . Yes, each volume has a preface . . . Here's how Shaw did it:

"My office training had left me with a habit of doing something regularly every day as a fundamental condition of industry as distinguished from idleness. . . . I bought supplies of white paper, demy size, by sixpennorths at a time; folded in quarto; and condemned myself to fill five pages of it a day, rain or shine, dull or inspired. I had so much of the schoolboy and the clerk still in me that if my five pages ended in the middle of a sentence, I did not finish it until next day. On the other hand, if I missed a day, I made up for it by doing a double task on the morrow. On this plan I produced five novels in five years."

We do hope we haven't marred any youthful illusions by quoting that.

A Patriot in His Letters

Mazzini's Letters, translated from the Italian by Alice De Rosen Jervis. New York: Dutton. $3.

EXCEPT for a few love letters written to an emotionless fiancée, this selection from the 40,000 odd letters that Mazzini wrote deals with his ideas and theories rather than with his actions. The reader must infer the importance and excitements of the career of a much feared and radical political exile; these letters reveal only Mazzini the man and his splendid if impractical visions.

Mazzini's career is covered from the first years of his exile and his founding of the important "Young Italy" movement, in 1833, to 1871. After four miserable years in Switzerland, Mazzini removed to England, where he had more freedom, and where he managed to support himself by writing articles for English literary and political periodicals. About 1848 he returned to Italy to lead various unsuccessful revolutions which paved the way for Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel. But Mazzini's stanch republicanism was not tolerated by the other Italian leaders, who believed their hope of unification was under a Piedmontese monarchy. Mazzini was forced to retire again to England. He worked with all his heart for an impossible Italian republic, and ended as he had lived, an unfortunate, disappointed but gallant patriot.

A man of intense beliefs that color every letter that he wrote, Mazzini never changed an opinion. Duty was his watchword. He writes: "Life is a mission—virtue a sacrifice—I know nothing beyond these two maxims." He was a believer in the doctrine that the more disagreeable a duty is, the more noble it must be, and happiness seemed to him almost wicked. Mazzini disapproved of Roman Catholicism and of Protestantism. For a while he believed that he had been chosen to found a new religion, and later he was deeply concerned with the problem of modernizing Christianity to fit new social conditions.

After religion, political theory was Mazzini's chief interest. He held that true nationality was dependent not on race or language, but on the will of the people. He despised kings as heartily as he despised the priesthood, and he wanted Italy to be a republic with advanced social legislation and Rome to be the center of modern civilization. He felt that the bourgeoisie should be sacrificed to the working classes, and he had two concrete proposals benefiting the working man: a radical reform of taxation, with severely graduated income taxes and no taxes on food, and the gradual suppression of capitalism by voluntary cooperative societies of workers.

But above all, the importance of these letters lies in their picture of Mazzini himself. In spite of his unwholesome fear of happiness he was a kind, generous, unselfish man with a lasting devotion to his few friends and warmth for all who were in trouble. Humorless, even sanctimonious at times, his letters are unrelieved by any amusing trivialities. Everything is weighty in content, intense and emotional in expression. His fluency in expressing his deepest feelings is remarkable, and his revelations of himself are gloomy and complete. Mazzini was an interesting individual; and so, although his letters have not the charm of those of the great letter writers, they have a distinct flavor and value of their own.

Battleships as Schools

Three Rows of Tape, by Tristan Edwards. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. net.

TOWARD the beginning of this century there was a dreamy lad at a preparatory school whom a master, weary of his inattention, upbraided severely with the words: "You want shaking up." The lad, however went on his dreamy way through public school and university, and "resolutely declined to be shaken up." When he heard the call, "England expects every man this day to do his duty," the army refused him, but "by influence" he managed to become an ordinary seaman in the navy. "It was one of the proudest and happiest moments of my life when I donned the baggy trousers, the tight-fitting jumper and the dark blue collar with its three rows of tape." From his service on the lower deck Mr. Edwards emerged thoroughly and finally "shaken up," and in his delightful book, "Three Rows of Tape," he gives us a study of the British seaman and of the training which shapes his character.

It is not possible here to follow in detail the course of the book, which pictures every side of the sailor's life and its effect on his character. The important deduction Mr. Edwards makes is that, by the combination of discipline and good-fellowship on the lower deck, the navy has "a capacity to take even the roughest elements of the civilian population, and in an astonishingly small space of time teach them manliness and manners."

As one who has enjoyed the finest educational opportunities his country has to offer, and then witnessed at close quarters the process whereby rough lads of 16 or so become worthy members of "an essentially aristocratic society", manifesting "the traditional attributes of the gentleman," Mr Edwards is able to draw some conclusions of interest to all educators. One of the most stimulating of these is embodied in the proposal that battleships which are to be eliminated be not scrapped, but turned into boarding schools, staffed by men versed in naval discipline, to which the state could send boys for some months on completion of their elementary course.

Mr. Edwards sees in the naval community elements which would be of value in civilian life.

Lessons of History

Studies in Diplomatic History, by Sir James Headlam-Morley, C. B. E. London: Methuen. 10s. 6d. net. New York: Alfred H. King. $3.50.

IN HIS introduction to this volume of nine essays, eight of which were written as official memoranda for the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir James Headlam-Morley, who for 10 years was historical adviser to the Foreign Office, raises the interesting question whether the study of the past, apart from its purely historical value, can be of any practical use to the diplomatist of today. It is his opinion that, even if war is eliminated as a method of settling disputes between nations, the rivalry of states has not ceased and in each state sentiment is still influenced to such an extent by traditional motives, prejudices and beliefs that no modern diplomatist can afford to neglect any opportunity of acquainting himself with "the manner in which Congress or Parliament, or the Chamber of Deputies or the Quai d'Orsay or the Consulta have acted in the past."

Evidence for this contention is to be found in Sir James Headlam-Morley's studies. Indeed, those of them that deal with the problems of arbitration, security and the reduction of armaments, although written for the private information of the Secretary of State, embody a personal point of view that is at once stimulating and instructive, though not always perhaps convincing; for Sir James Headlam-Morley undoubtedly conveys the impression of being unduly pessimistic as to the achievements of modern diplomacy, which, he believes, "will be more and more occupied with interminable legal controversies, which are never settled and lead to no conclusion."

On the other hand, frank recognition that the preservation of peace should be the supreme object of endeavor of modern diplomacy leads Sir James Headlam-Morley to conclusions illuminated by the masterly survey of the historic background of the most important aspects of British foreign policy that his studies contain. "What we want," he writes, "is not merely to insure peace by adequate preparation for war, but, if possible, to build up a system in which war will not be a natural and probably inevitable occurrence from time to time, but something which, so far as is humanly possible, is permanently eliminated." And while expressing doubt as to the efficacy of compulsory arbitration or war-outlawry treaties, or automatic condemnation of the aggressor, to secure permanent peace, he stresses the necessity of establishing a political system under which "each nation, feeling that its reasonable demands are met, respects the reasonable demands of others."

History, however, does not seem to show how these "reasonable demands" or "vital interests" of the great powers are to be satisfied without a clash of arms. It does, though, reveal what these interests are, and it is the great value of Sir James Headlam-Morley's studies that they seek to crystallize such potent influences in international affairs as the Monroe Doctrine, the fundamental rules of British foreign policy, the problem of Egypt as a highway of the British Empire, and the question of the dual rôle of Britain as a European state and as the head of a commonwealth of oversea nations.

The survey of the proposals for reduction of armaments, with which these studies in diplomatic history conclude, would even seem in some respects to point to a solution of the problem of permanent peace. For, in discussing the Rush-Bagot treaty between Britain and the United States, the author is driven to the conclusion that the general absence of armaments on the Great Lakes and in the West Indies did, on several occasions during the nineteenth century, prevent war between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. And, although it would seem that the questions at issue were of subordinate importance to Britain, Sir James Headlam-Morley cannot help drawing the moral that "at the last moment war in 1914 was made inevitable, not by the original matter at issue, the action of Austria against Serbia, but by the military preparations arising therefrom."

D. M.

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In the Theater World—Art News and Comment

The Passing Scene

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

"The Green Cockatoo"

SCHNITZLER'S drama, "The Green Cockatoo," is the new companion piece for the Quintero Brothers' farce, "The Lady from Alfaqueque," at the Civic Repertory Theater in New York. The company director, Eva LeGallienne, utilizes this double bill as occasion for taking a well-deserved respite from the series of heavy plays in which she usually has an important rôle. In "The Green Cockatoo," which has been available in English since 1913, we see Schnitzler toying with the notion of mental confusion that Pirandello has so often exploited during the last decade. The scene is an inn in Paris on the eve of the fall of the Bastille. The proprietor of the inn, a former theatrical manager, stages thrilling encounters for the entertainment of lords and ladies on slumming trips. Henri, the leading man of the troupe, acts so well an imaginative scene involving his wife that even the manager is deceived. Great is the astonishment when the Duke strolls in, the very person Henri recently told the assemblage he had killed. This exciting play makes good tragic relief for the placid humors of "The Lady from Alfaqueque," and provides Jacob Ben-Ami with one of the high pitched parts he likes so well. As Henri he conveys emotion intensely to the audience. Walter Beck as the Duke, Egon Brecher as the manager, and J. Edward Bromberg as one of the leaders of the Bastille mob help build a tense and mounting excitement that stirs the audience strongly.

Backgrounds of Sound

Maj. Nathan Levinson of the Vitaphone staff says that "the most satisfactory method of handling background sounds is to record them separately and use them as desired, heightened or softened, to play on the emotions of spectators in the theater by accenting the effect of the scenes without interfering with the dialogue, or unconsciously causing the actors to raise or lower their voices. "Sound can be woven as a pattern, just as a composer brings in his stringed instruments or his brasses, louder or softer, to evoke the desired mood in a symphony," he says. One of the latest achievements of Major Levinson is a recording of Grant Withers and Loretta Young eating celery in a comedy.

Utilizing the Whistle

We have long hoped that someone would find a way to utilize the ceaseless whistle attached to the shining copper containers of hot roasted peanuts. Now it has been done, and by a Cuban. Maj. Edward J. Bowes, manager of the Capitol Theater, in New York, recently returned to the United States from a vacation trip, bringing with him "The Peanut Vendor," a descriptive dance tune for large orchestra, which the Capitol Theater musicians are playing as an extra number to good applause. The whole tune is embroidered around that persistent wavering toot of the peanut stand.

"Heads Up"

Paramount, like other producing companies, has reduced its schedule of musical comedy productions because of the clear manifestation of lukewarm public response to plays with interruptions in the form of songs and chorus numbers. "Heads Up," was bought from the stage a year ago, and now appears in film form to routine results. Charles Rogers croons a song or two, and has some pleasant comedy moments with Helen Kane in the course of the story of a young coast guard officer's attempt to capture a gang of rum-runners. Victor Moore as the comic chef is the chief funmaker in the film, as he was in the original musical show, and Frank Shannon is strong as the rumrunner. As in the musical comedy, the biggest laugh in the film comes when the chef's radio receiver talks back at him. He and the others are castaways on a desert island, and are listening to news flashes by radio discussing their plight. "There is a possibility . . ." the announcer says, only to be interrupted by the chef asking: "A possibility?" And with an accent of impatience, the announcer continues: "Yes, a possibility!"

"Up the River"

Cycles move faster and faster in the films. The prison story, started only six months ago, has already reached the stage of spoofing itself in Fox's "Up the River," intentionally getting the ridiculous effect that "Numbered Men" inadvertently achieved when it pictured a prison as a blend of country club and Boy Scout headquarters. "Up the River," until it turns contentious and insincerely romantic, is good farce, with William Collier Sr. leading the fun as a captain of a convict baseball team. Spencer Tracy is another good trouper involved in this comedy that goes awry after getting well started with alma mater songs and cheers.

When Cobb Walked Out

It all reminded us of a time when Bayard Veiller tried to make a comedy out of one of Irvin Cobb's Judge Priest stories. We slipped into the Plymouth Theater in Boston, one evening, during a rehearsal. Cobb, in the front row, was slumped into his chair. Suddenly he stirred himself and asked mildly, "Where did that scene come from?" Somebody whispered to him soothingly. But he was now thoroughly aroused, and on his feet. Still speaking mildly, but with the definiteness of a strong man, he said: "Just as I was getting interested in this thing you put in a love interest. I'm going."

P. S. He went.

Those Confidential Performances

If the present fad for confidential acting spreads in New York theaters we shall be prepared to offer the 1931 Garrick Gaieties a sketch that will have as its chief personage an explainer. Standing in the place once used for footlights he will inform the audience as to what is being done and said on the stage. The players — a man and woman—will be vaguely discernible in the gloom. Neither of them will ever speak out into the audience (that is too old-fashioned.) Nor will they often look at each other. (That is not quite smart, nowadays.) Alternately they will mumble something to the backdrop. The explainer will do the rest, after this fashion: "He says, 'I think we've met before.' She replies: 'Oh, yeah?'"

Photographed Where They Aren't

A new process in making motion pictures has put an end to the hazardous tasks often imposed on the players by the producers' mistaken notice of realism. The player and the scene can be photographed separately by means of a device based on chromatic division of light, and put together chemically in a single negative that makes detection of the method impossible. By this process were made the New York harbor scenes in "Anna Christie," showing Greta Garbo standing on a barge and looking at the tall buildings. She remained in Hollywood to do her looking, and the process did the rest. By the same means Ruth Chatterton will be seen in her next picture, in which she plays mother and daughter, sitting in her own lap. If it is desired to show an actor leaping off a cliff, he now will need only to jump off a door step. All the cameraman needs is a leap of some sort, however slight, to add to his cliff scene, with all the relative differences in the blended images smoothed out in the laboratory.

Motion Picture Engineers

Oct. 20-23 the Society of Motion Picture Engineers will hold their fall meeting in New York to discuss important developments in film-making, marketing and projection. The papers will touch on the enlargement of the motion picture image, processes of photography in colors, the proposed New York radio entertainment city, improvements in news-reel recording, advantages and disadvantages of recording pictures and sound separately, adapting theaters for sound, stereoscopic projection and two-way television.

Stage and Film Notes

Warner Brothers are to make a film version of Philip Barry's comedy, "You and I."

Edith Barrett has been given star billing in "Mrs. Moonlight" at the Charles Hopkins Theater, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Duffy are appearing in "Michael and Mary" on the Pacific coast. In the East, Madge Kennedy is starring in this Milne comedy.

Photo by Worsinger

Cotton Design, "The Covered Wagon," by Dorothy Bird Trout.

Contemporary Industrial Art

THE Third International Exhibition of Contemporary Industrial Art, offered by the American Federation of Arts, is having its initial showing in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It will be seen subsequently in New York, Chicago and Cleveland. It constitutes the third and last of a series sponsored by the federation with the expectation that the experiment may lead to constructive work in the industrial arts in America. The special collections for this group consist of metal work and cotton textiles.

A collection from several countries exhibits two developments: one is the comparative similarity between objects manufactured in different countries, and the other is the conscious attempt to cultivate new and divergent forms and patterns. The day of outright cubism is past, with its spectral configurations; but cubism did succeed in arousing designers to break old molds; the line, so that there will be no sharpness or crudity. The angular line and lozenge motive recur very often—ancient pattern renewed by a fresh turn of fancy.

The metalwork exhibits include pieces made of silver, pewter (inlaid and patinated), brass and copper, iron, aluminum, bronze and zinc. In the treatment of metals, the Europeans appear to emphasize functional design, and to abstain almost entirely from ornament. This results, in a way, from necessity for the applied ornament mechanically made is unattractive and, at best, dull. The Germans are trying to establish "type forms," we are told, in which the limitations and capabilities of the machine are realized.

Lamp Designs

There are trophies, decorative pieces, and sets of flat silver. An aviation trophy from Denmark, adorned with a silver applique, is a modern piece in use and treatment. An Alms Dish, beautifully incised, is the design of Eric Gill, executed by H. G. Murphy. Flatware from different countries shows an engaging array of patterns.

Lamps are especially interesting, for they have no tradition to follow or defy. A ball-bearing metal lamp from the Nesson Studio, among other adjustable lamps made in America, has a practical advantage. Wall sconces from France, a sundial from Sweden, "Sunfish," an English trophy, bowls of copper inlay incrusted and patinated by Linossier and Dunand from France, sport cups by Cartier—these and many other pieces give some evidence of the ingenuity and struggle for novelty of the contemporary craftsman. A Dutch clock by W. A. Penaat is one of the most delightful exhibits in the show. Other pieces from a fantastic portrayal of Hamlet musing on Yorick, to screens and refrigerator handles, show the range of demands upon the crafts of metalwork.

There are several exhibits of the work of Arthur J. Stone, who probably has done more than any other craftsman to retain a high standard in metalwork in America.

The use of metals even for furniture is a modern development. Chairs of aluminum, a new departure, are made comfortable and compact. They will probably not replace wood, but undoubtedly they will be found to serve special needs where the other material is impractical. The possibilities of the material unfold endlessly. One reads the description of a room screen: cold rolled steel and bronze, forged and welded, brass decoration. New trade names intrude: "formica," "bakelite," "pyranis." Opportunities lie ahead; new materials, new needs.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"Frog," Designed by Gertrude Hermes.

and though these newest ones may be less radical than their immediate predecessors, there is a freshness and vivacity in their patterns which proves the shake-up was beneficial.

Needless to say, the expectation of quantity production of these crafts subdues their styles somewhat. On the other hand, the obvious limitations imposed are a challenge to the imagination of the designer. An impressive example is the set of designs made by Ruth Reeves, commissioned to produce a series of 10 wood-block prints on cotton weaves of various textures from airplane cloth to toweling. Miss Reeves has accomplished an extraordinary variety of effects and moods from the one staple.

Color for Reposeful Effect

The exhibits from other countries show certain distinguishing characteristics; Germany, for example, introduces mercerized threads in the cotton weaves. Many are made on hand looms in establishments organized on a factory basis. The close relation in Germany between the industrial art schools and trade is exemplary. This is the first season that machinery is being used for textiles in Sweden. In France, such artists as Lurçat and Dufy design for textiles.

One is impressed by the use of color for reposeful effect, rather than brilliance. There are more neutral impressions; more subtle gradations. The disposition of units of design seems to be carefully thought out. Plaids are distributed in varied scale, but always with subdued ensemble. There is greater sensitiveness revealed in line quality; in spotting, waving, blurring

Abstractionism in Illustration

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

ABSTRACTION is a ruling note in illustration, as taught in art schools in the United States, if we are to judge by the cover designs submitted in the annual competition conducted by House Beautiful magazine. These designs were hung at the Art Center, New York, in the course of a tour of American cities. It is possible that the note of abstract or formalized design in this collection is purely a reflection of the taste of the contest judges. Whatever the cause, this exhibition manifests in the work of many young artists scattered all over the United States a sustained achievement in creative composition. Throughout the show there is evident a command by each painter of some system of color relations, some philosophy of design—and the competent and often authoritative results indicate that art schools of today are assisting their pupils toward the goal of a personal modern style.

Bernice Stern of New York City was awarded first prize for her formalization of a gas stove, with oblong oven section, and strongly marked angles. Red, black and blue tones are used in unbroken masses. Even the cooking utensils take on color and emphasis on angles. The tiled floor is in two tones of blue. Second prize went to Elizabeth Lewis of Victorville, Calif., for a composition showing a gardener putting a cactus plant in a sandy garden that is given over to varied examples of desert plants which are handled in a vein of primitive simplification, the whole being in tones of mellow olives and yellows. Again the abstractionist touch is evident in the emphasis on angles, the accent on pattern. The student prize went to Jean Mansfield of the University of California for a composition based on two rows of farmerettes at work on a curving hillside, raking at windrows. Here the rhythmic note is dominant, and there pervades the whole composition the glint of Russian influence that often crops out in contemporary illustration.

Many of the designs are submitted by students of the Chouinard School of Art, Los Angeles. Two of these students, Vanna Peters and Digur Bade, receive honorable mentions for designs based on large and simplified motifs. Other honorable mentions go to Alfred C. Parker of Clayton, Mo., Marion Spangenberg of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, Nelson Grofe of Boyertown, Pa., and Mary Louise Ella of Rochester, Wis.

Block Prints of Virginia

Also at the Art Center are block prints of Virginian scenes by Charles W. Smith. Mr. Smith frankly accepts the clear white and black expanses of his medium, and bases all his effects upon them, drawing his strength from his means of expression instead of weakening his effects by trying to do something in prints that could be done better in some other way. He has the pictorial touch that finds beauty in cloud forms, in the flicks of light on dark surfaces, in the patterns discoverable by the seeing eye in clapboarding, in shrubbery and in stone walls. Particularly is he happy in indicating planes of light by varying treatment of textures, as in "Rotunda, University of Virginia."

New American Pictures

For the opening of his new galleries at 683 Fifth Avenue, Frank M. Rehn has assembled a group of new paintings by American artists, these painters, uniformly, having arrived at manifest style. "Church, South Truro," by Edward Hopper, conveys such a sense of starkness that it communicates a distinct emotion to the observer. Though the day is sunshiny, heavy shadows are cast on this bleak meeting house, standing austerely on a treeless hill. Brown patches of weeds relieve the greensward setting of the building. There are airy depths in the gray sky. Here is a painting that epitomizes the tradition of a hardy people.

"Perkins Cove," by Ernest Fiene, is another notation of New England life, though here the painter has entered more discoverably into his work than did Mr. Hopper. Evident is Mr. Fiene's relish for form, with his concern for the volume and color of the jumble of huts in a lobstermen's landing place. A bundled sail, leaning in a corner, has been so thoroughly considered that it has positive character and individuality. The distant horizon swells beneath a sky that is aswirl with slaty clouds. Always there is a sense of stir or movement in Mr. Fiene's paintings. Something very like classic repose broods upon Eugene Speicher's bust portrait of a girl, "Lilya," lent by the Cincinnati Museum Association. In Mr. Speicher's picture one feels a finality, a completeness, with never a hint of any of the parts being overwrought.

"Folly Cove," by Leon Kroll, in the Rehn show, exemplifies this painter's command of spatial composition, his ability to make his objects go back in a picture without factitious aids from atmospheric scrumblings of paint. In the far-reaching blue waters of the cove he again proves his persuasive taste in color. "Little Clowns," by George Luke, has all this artist's characteristic dash and human suppleness. Distinguished in its low-keyed scheme is Henry McFee's "Still Life." Nan Watson's "Flowers," in another vein, sings with crisp sunniness. Georgina Klitgaard again exemplifies the rightness of her summarizations of the forms of trees in a winter landscape, "Snow." In Ross Moffett's "Portuguese Women" there is something of the sturdiness that made Winslow Homer's beach scenes so powerful.

The Art Alliance of America, 65 East Fifty-sixth Street, New York City, announces a competition for small sculptures to be executed in Rosenthal China, with prizes of $1500, $750 and $500, and popular prizes of $500 and $250 to be awarded on the basis of public voting at the exhibition of the competition models in several cities. Models are to be submitted between Jan. 14 and Jan. 20. Information may be had of the Alliance. The Rosenthal China Corporation of New York City, a subsidiary of a large German concern, is offering the awards. The competition will be decided on the following points: beauty of form, originality of conception, suitability for reproduction in China, salability. Models are to be submitted anonymously to the following jury: James Earle Fraser, Richard F. Bach, Miss Elizabeth Luther Cary, Miss Harriet W. Frishmuth, Albert Heckman, Miss Dorothy Shaver and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr.

The Medalist's Art

Theodore Spicer-Simson paused recently in New York on his way from England to Florida, to make a few remarks about the medalist's art. "The artist must grasp the sitter's characteristics," he said, "and transmute them into something more direct and tangible than the subject reveals. A vigorous relief would hardly be suitable for a poet, unless he were Walt Whitman. A delicate low relief would not do for a General Grant. Mass gives an impression of strength and aggressiveness. A shy and timid sitter is withdrawn into the background, so that background and subject often tend to melt together to indicate subjective, reflective and tender qualities. The space occupied by the head within the circle, near or away from the outline, may be used to emphasize or define the character of the sitter. The size and position of the lettering may also assist in revealing character. A deep truth is often attained through emblematic representation better than by direct representation. E. C. S.

They Knew Shakespeare

New Links With Shakespeare. By E. A. B. Barnard, J. S. A. London: Cambridge University Press. 10s. 6d. net.

LET it be said at once that the "new links with Shakespeare" which give this book its title are not very many; and that it is questionable whether their number justifies the publishers' assertion that here is "much new material of Shakespearean interest." Further, several opinions ventured upon within these 100 pages suggest that their author, in common with many possessors of the antiquarian mentality, is more qualified to unearth new facts than to draw sound inferences from them when found.

This volume gives us the results of long and assiduous rummaging within a capacious old chest and in certain ledgers that "for many years had been lying in an upper room at Hanley Court, in the parish of Hanley William near Tenbury," in Worcestershire. It brings to light certain facts, not hitherto available to students, concerning the family life of Henry Condell, who, with Heminge, was co-editor of the First Folio Shakespeare.

Condell, whose known career lay between the years 1598-1627, had connections with the Cotswold villages, Broadway and Brockhampton, was a shareholder in the Blackfriars and Globe Theaters, and, according to Mr. Barnard, left this world "certainly a richer man than Shakespeare." One of the author's discoveries is a document executed by Condell himself and providing, with the exception of his will, the only known signature that has come down to us.

As a commentator, Mr. Barnard is open to criticism when he writes, concerning the editorship of the Shakespearean Folio, that "certainly there were no men better qualified for the purpose." It is, in fact, notoriously doubtful whether Heminge or Condell either could, or did, actually edit the volumes in question: nor is there sufficent justification for the author's view that Condell probably visited Stratford-upon-Avon in 1619, "to commence the work of collecting the plays" and "to deal with matters concerning his friend's monument," since by that date the monument—writing from memory—was already erected, and many of the plays were already printed in quarto.

"ELIZABETH THE QUEEN"

Maxwell Anderson's "Elizabeth the Queen," formerly known as "Elizabeth and Essex," is being presented on tour by the Theater Guild preparatory to a New York opening on Oct. 27. This play turns out to be no such spoofing of history as the smart ones of Broadway had expected, but a serious and dignified story of the tragic circumstances under which the Queen sent Essex to his execution. The play's high lights touch on the Earl's rash decision to head the expedition to Ireland, the intrigues against him in court during his absence, and his sudden fall from power, when, returning victorious with his troops, he is declared a traitor. Alfred Lunt and Lynne Fontanne have the leads.

Exhibition of Paintings
by
MARY CASSATT
and
BERTHE MORISOT
Oct. 20 to Nov. 10
Durand-Ruel
12 East 57th Street
NEW YORK

Phillips Gallery, Washington

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Washington

WHEN the Phillips Memorial Gallery was incorporated in 1918 it was little more than an idea on the part of its founder, Duncan Phillips, who desired thereby to set up a memorial to his father and brother and to find solace himself in directing its development.

To meet the need of display, a place in which to show the growing collection of paintings, a small but well appointed gallery was then added to the Phillips home at Twenty-first and Q Streets, and a special entrance provided for gallery visitors. Later a small adjacent room in the house was set aside for showing more intimate little collections; and a year or so ago the L-shaped library on the first floor began to be used for special exhibits, memorable among which was the Phillips Daumier collection. This autumn witnesses still greater expansion. The entire residence has been given over to gallery purposes. To a great extent, however, the house remains furnished as a residence, and thus Mr. Phillips is realizing his long-cherished desire to show paintings in a domestic environment.

In the Phillips Memorial Gallery chronological sequence is disregarded. Congenial paintings are brought together, works of artists from different parts of the world, from different periods of time.

The gallery has no permanent collection. The great artists whose works are included represent an element of permanency, but the lesser and younger artists represented are all undergoing an endurance test. It is noteworthy, however, that Mr. Phillips not only gives encouragement to contemporary painters, but has a habit of purchasing numerous examples of the works of artists he especially admires, even before they have come into general recognition.

Among the treasures are Renoir's "Déjeuner des Canotiers," Daumier's "The Uprising," withdrawn now to be shown in the Daumier exhibition in New York, and El Greco's "Repentant Peter." A recent notable purchase is "Public Gardens at Arles" by Van Gogh, a superb example of the work of this gifted painter. In this gallery also are to be seen, among other things, Cézanné's great Self-Portrait, and Matisse's composition of "Poppies and Mirror." Here also have been hung from time to time works by Corot, by Puvis de Chavannes, by J. Alden Weir and Robert Spencer—widely different but congenial in character.

In the Little Gallery is an intimate group of paintings by American artists from the most conservative to the most extreme—a mere handful. Below stairs, in the library, is a series of studies for mural decorations for the same room when reconstructed—abstract paintings by Augustus Vincent Tack. In the dining room adjacent are to be seen works by the brothers Prendergast. The drawing room and small library are given over to a collection of paintings by Pierre Bonnard, who, Mr. Phillips holds, is "the heir of Degas and more intimately of Van Gogh in his Japanesque caprice of composition, of Renoir in his subtle color reflections, of Monet and again of Van Gogh in his sparkling luminosities of landscape," one whose works he likens, in the matter of orchestrated tones, to "the troubled harmonies of Debussy."

Up to the staircase are hung paintings which declare themselves through strength of color or simplicity of composition. And in three small rooms on the second floor are found groups of paintings by the more advanced Modernists.

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Mœcenas Speaks Out

By FRANK RUTTER

London

HOW an acknowledged expert who has, in his own words, "spent a lifetime among the Old Masters" thinks and feels about modern British art is stimulatingly set forth in a volume just issued by the Studio, as their special autumn number. It is safe to predict that Sir Joseph Duveen's "Thirty Years of British Art" will be read with lively interest by a wide public, which will include not only connoisseurs and art critics and the artists themselves, but also a section of the general public. For Sir Joseph's activities on behalf of modern British art have created interest in it among other than regular exhibition-goers.

Art of the period dealt with by Sir Joseph in this book lies entirely outside the commercial enterprise of his House. We are admitted to his confidence as an art lover. The famous dealer in him, with his expert knowledge of the art of painting as it was practiced by generations of Old Masters does not raise his voice at all. The book may be described, therefore, as an extremely readable, refreshingly untechnical account of all that its author remembers, has thought, now thinks and feels about the art and artists the British Isles have produced from the last year of the old Queen's reign to the present day.

Sir Joseph's apparently limitless generosity to his fellow-countrymen in the cause of art is well known. Recently his gifts to the nation of extensions to the British Museum and the National Gallery and his disinterested patronage of living British artists, on whose behalf he has organized and defrayed the expenses of a series of exhibitions at home and abroad, have earned him widespread respect and gratitude. His enthusiasm for the art of his own time is based, he asserts, upon his firm conviction that "at no time in the history of Great Britain and Ireland have we, as a country, possessed such a wealth and such a range of real artistic talent as we have today."

Such words carry considerable weight when one remembers how well-qualified their writer is to pronounce upon this subject. If any person should know something of "quality" in a work of art it is the present head of the House of Duveen. Thousands of art treasures have passed through his galleries, have been studied and appraised by him and his staff of experts. The laws that govern the strange meteoric behavior of prices in the art market are no mystery to him. Out of his vast store of artistic knowledge he can assess values, discover qualities and appreciate innumerable varieties of pictorial beauty with perfect self-confidence. And that Sir Joseph should have such a high opinion of the art of his age, that he should find his enthusiasm aroused by works now being produced by well-known, "lesser known" (his own phrase), and unknown British artists is gratifying to all who have any interest at all in British art.

The first chapters of this vivaciously written book deal with British art in the first decade of the century and one can only be amazed when reading them at the apparently inexhaustible memory of the author for the fascinating minutiæ of exhibitions in those far-off days. Sir Joseph can remember some of the most famous Victorian artists visiting his father in their galleries. Sir John Millais would borrow tapestries, Val Prinsep Italian brocades, for backgrounds to their pictures. Sargent and Sir Luke Fildes with other frequenters of the Duveens and art was the subject of all conversations; ancient art, old masters, modern art, the art the visitors and their friends were producing at the moment in their studios. It is no wonder, when one comes to think of it, that Sir Joseph has always been interested in the art of his period. How could anyone with any sensibility be otherwise in such an atmosphere?

That a sincere and original artist is always the child of his age is the author's considered opinion. He draws on his memories to tell us not only about the actual paintings of 25 and 30 years ago, but how the artists felt about them then and what people were saying of the exhibitions. And he can see, too, how appropriate these paintings were to the culture, the outlook and taste of their age. He can trace also in memory the careers of many who are famous today, recall their first appearances in exhibition walls and what notice their work attracted. All this makes a fascinating chronicle, and a remarkable series of paintings and drawings has been chosen to illustrate it. In these pages may be seen many of the works that first drew the attention of the discerning public to artists who were later to be recognized as among the finest of the age.

A short account of the state of British art in the years before the war and a full account of the conditions under which the artist had to strive to take up his work again when he returned from the war and found himself in a changed world leads Sir Joseph on to describe the inception of his own scheme for helping contemporary British art. The "Duveen Scheme," as it is now popularly called, aimed at helping "lesser known" artists to sell their work, and to this end its originator formed an association for organizing exhibitions in the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland and in a number of foreign countries.

There was to be no financial profit for anyone but exhibitors. A taste for picture buying was to be developed in the public, and nothing that could help forward this aim was left undone. A guide-lecturer is on duty at all the home exhibitions, and each has been opened by some distinguished person whose eloquence on the subject of art and enthusiasm for the native brand of it could be relied upon to stir hearers to some degree of interest. There have been eight exhibitions held so far, and during the autumn we shall see another, this time in the Guildhall, where all the works sold in the former exhibitions will be on view.

Are you interested in the old Clipper Ships? Then you must have this book.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

The Secrets of Good Conducting

By M. D. CALVOCORESSI

London

IT IS generally admitted that conducting cannot be taught; that conductors are born and not made, and that for a conductor the only possible education consists in standing at the desk and muddling through one score after another until he has either formed himself or demonstrated his lack of aptitude. There are, it is true, practical courses in conducting at most big schools of music, some of which, no doubt, fulfill their purpose excellently. But what has been lacking so far is a complete, methodical curriculum preparing students for the moment when for the first time they take charge of an orchestra, and summing up, on the basis of practical experience, all the points with regard to which conductors must be forewarned and forearmed.

One has wondered whether a book providing all this was possible to devise and to carry out. The conductor's functions fall into two distinct, and indeed very different, categories. On the one hand, he has to fulfill purely constructive duties, to form adequate conceptions of musical works in the whole and down to the utmost details, exactly as any interpreter of music has to do before venturing to perform a work; and to master the art of transmitting these conceptions of his to the orchestra so that they may materialize in performance—that is, to acquire the technique of his job exactly as players of instruments have to acquire the technique of their jobs.

But an orchestra is very different from a violin, a flute, a piano or an organ. It is an instrument consisting not of parts whose properties and limitations and unvarying capacities for good and ill can be calculated to a nicety, but of human beings using musical instruments. Hence, on the other hand, the conductor has to fulfill a multitude of purely preventive or corrective duties; to train his players at rehearsals, to instruct them on special, novel points as they crop up, to watch and guide them in performance, to help them over obstacles and away from pitfalls. How can all the difficulties he and they may have to contend with, all the surprises that may spring up, be foreseen and provided against?

Instruments and Their Wiles

Hermann Scherchen, in his "Handbuch des Dirigieren," has achieved the seemingly impossible; and this book—surprisingly moderate in size considering the immense field it covers—will be welcome not only to teachers and students but to all music lovers interested in the art of conducting. Indeed, even when most technical, it provides fascinating readings—especially in the chapters devoted to the instruments, their capacities and their wiles.

For, of course, a conductor must know every possible thing about every instrument. And Scherchen makes it clear that even after mastering every treatise of instrumentation in existence, quite a lot remains to be learned. It is as if, besides the official description, so to speak, of these instruments, we were provided of a sudden with the remarks of a shrewd and merciless observer who had had special opportunities for observation, and who exposed without reserve the darker corners of every instrument, and also the fads of many players.

Played with a strong reed, a clarinet or a bassoon behaves otherwise than it does when played with a weak one. It is advisable not to use weak reeds in the "Euryanthe" Overture, nor strong reeds in Haydn's "Pauken-Wirbel" Symphony. By resorting to sticks with stems of different degrees of stiffness, a variety of effects may be achieved on any type of drum. Certain brass instruments have a natural tendency to drag, which conductors have to provide for and counteract. Certain oboe and bassoon players allege that the useful device named "double-tongueing" is impracticable on their instruments: but after reading Scherchen's book no conductor will accept the allegation; and so on, usque ad infinitum or almost.

Warnings

The book makes one realize most acutely how deplorable it is, and how often it occurs, that orchestral performances should be just approximately good, instead of being close to perfection—exactly as of late Toscanini and his admirable orchestra caused the audiences of most great European cities to realize it by the wonderful standard they set. It also shows how worthy of admiration and gratitude a really first-rate conductor is, and how often conductors are admired for wrong reasons—for the meretriciously emotional attitudes and mimicry they indulge in, which can have no effect upon the players, but usually makes a great impression upon audiences. Scherchen is very definite in his warnings against these practices, by which more than one conductor has sped his way to fame.

The question of first-class orchestral performance is, to a great degree, a financial one—sufficient money to secure a first-rate conductor, first-rate players and as many rehearsals as are needful must be available. But Scherchen's advice will surely put both conductors and players on their mettle, and wherever its advice is followed, the level of performance is certain to be high.

Brahms' Piano Music Re-edited

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

THE variability of musical works is, perhaps, one of the greatest charms of music. It is only after a musical work is completed that its outer life begins, consisting of performances of which hardly any two are alike, and which all vary, according to the performers' individuality. Time, too, alters the outer form of works—their tempo, their dynamics, and all that constitutes the method of performance—in accordance with the idiosyncrasies of each period. In order to express today a certain musical meaning, we must use other gestures than were used to express it a hundred years ago. Surely, for instance, the notion of a quick tempo, in the days of stagecoaches, was not exactly what it is in our days of airplanes, and yet the inner content of the notion "quickness" remains the same.

These alterations in the rendering of works result from two facts: the notation is never devoid of ambiguity, and composers are never able to note down their intentions in full. To understand the whole of their intentions and perform the works accordingly is left to the performers' intention, and it is their finest duty.

But in order to render the significance of works more accessible to laymen, and especially to tyro pupils, it has been found useful to issue special editions, called "practical," in which experts have provided indications over and above those which had been provided by the composer. Most of the printed copies of the classics which come into our hands are "practical" editions of that kind. And the adjuncts originating from the editors are, to a certain extent, already "interpretation." Therefore, it is imperative that such editing be carried out by musicians of the first order exclusively, because it is from them that the public at large should learn.

A Model of Its Kind

In this respect, the new edition of Brahms' piano works, edited by Eduard Steuermann (Universal Edition), is a model of its kind. Steuermann, a pupil of Busoni and Schönberg, is an exceptionally gifted pianist and musician. In my opinion, indeed, he is the most significant musician among living pianists. He has taken his duties more seriously than is usual. The most minute detail, or point of fingering which he wrote down is carefully and wisely thought out, and, moreover, felt. Even fingering may alter the character of a performance; and the easiest fingering is not always the right one musically.

Steuermann's pedaling is unusually instructive. The modern ear, accustomed to clear polyphonic hearing, dislikes excesses of pedaling, which blur the tone. Hence, the pedal is used sparingly. The spots at which it is to be used—chiefly for sustaining a legato or achieving a differentiation of tone—are accurately indicated. But when the reverberating effect of the pedal is obviously part and parcel of Brahms' intentions, it is increasedly effective in this scheme of general economy. The music lover who takes the trouble carefully to study Steuermann's indications and who succeeds in thoroughly understanding them may acquire an altogether new idea of the meaning and effectiveness of pedaling—that very important, and very much misused, resource of pianists.

Actual Interpretation

The Steuermann edition of Brahms is to be considered actually as an interpretation of the works. It contains, besides a number of additional indications relative to performance, detailed remarks calling performers' attention to peculiarities of tone or form, as was done in Bülow's edition of Beethoven's Sonatas. These correspond to what a teacher might tell his pupils on the same matters, and are based on pedagogic experience. Their object is to forfend usual faults such as wrong phrasing and wrong accentuation. A striking point is that most of Steuermann's remarks and additional indications occur in Brahms' earlier works—in the three Sonatas, the Ballads op. 10, and the variations on a Handel Theme. Far fewer are to be found in the later works; it is only the pedaling that is consistently provided. Obviously Brahms' mature experience had enabled him to provide the needful indications more accurately and unambiguously—perhaps also in a way corresponding more closely to our modern feeling.

Undoubtedly, Steuermann's interpretations are subjective in certain respects. I should not be surprised to hear of some academist or other of the old school finding fault with them. But in my own opinion, they are excellent; and I am certain that they show the right way to play Brahms nowadays. Amateur pianists and beginners will, moreover, learn from them that music is not to be performed casually, but calls for thoughtful consideration which performers must, and can, give it. They will learn that a slur or a ritardando sets a problem whose solution they may be able to find. And if, in the end, they play certain passages otherwise than as Steuermann conceives them, at least it will be because they have thought their playing out.

All the editor's additions are distinguished by being in a different type, so that no doubt can exist as to which indications were given by Brahms himself. The remarks are printed in German, English and French.

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JOSEPH LITTAU

From Roxy's to a Concert Hall

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

HE BEGAN at the top and went down; the logical thing, too, because it gave the hard, lifting part of the work to the elevator and permitted him to descend, without effort, the stairs. The building was one in this city, occupied by musical people largely, a number of them being in the business, one fashion or another, of opera. At every door on the upper story that looked promising, he knocked. But he failed to get a job. The story below, the same; no help of the kind he had to offer wanted. So on, until half way to the bottom, where he saw a panel with the hopeful words, "Boston Opera Company," lettered upon it, though perhaps the troupe that succeeded the Boston Opera and that became a traveling organization, with its office in New York, bore a name slightly altered from the original.

The man, at any rate, whom they let in—Joseph Littau—was desirous of making for himself a career as a conductor. Any position that put him nearer his objective would do; and if an assistant conductorship happened to be available, he would like to be given a trial.

A Native American

No; he was an American. Parents and grandparents, American.

Yes; one year in Berlin; but most of his studying in New York.

Piano; had a fair repertory, which included certain of the standard concertos for piano and orchestra.

To the director of the company, Max Rabinoff, his qualifications proved satisfactory. He was put to work; what sort of work, I know not, but probably very little actual conducting. His powers as pianist, I fancy, interested Mr. Rabinoff more than anything else; and he was probably set at the usual task of assisting conductors, preparing singers in their rôles. Mr. Littau left me to my own surmises on that point, when I talked with him one day at his office in the Roxy Theater. What seemed to amuse him more to tell, and what, from the historic standpoint, impressed me more to hear, was how the enterprise in which he enrolled as recruit ended.

Why, though, recite the misadventure? Opera on the road in the United States is hazardous, except for a company that has a fixed abiding place and a guaranteed public; and even then, it should go a-gossiping, I am sure, only upon invitation. Road opera has done much, I grant, to forward the American musical cause; but the outcome is so risky, that I cannot believe the idea essentially correct. Opera, in my view, should be locally cultivated and should stay at home until it acquires character and acclaim that cannot be questioned. It should undertake no journeys but on wheels that the parties visited offer to keep oiled out and back.

Engaged for a Year

To condense my understanding of Mr. Littau's narration to a few lines, the company itself obliged, at last, to keep packing and moving westward, in order to get the wherewith to return east. Disbandment, I believe, was effected with good countenance in Detroit.

One Sunday afternoon, I had the pleasure of looking and listening from the Roxy radiocasting gallery (glass removed) while Mr. Littau, directing Roxy's instrumentalists, set the mechanism of the microphone astir with the "Chinese" Suite of Chasins and the Second Symphony of Tchaikovsky. Some excellent players in that orchestra, mentionably a first horn, a clarinet and a bassoon. Mr. Littau will have as good, I hope, in Omaha.

Well, sirs, he has something to learn yet about conducting; about the modern frills of technique, I mean. He never could take them on at Roxy's. Too much rush there. For that matter, an opera conductor has small chance of acquiring them in New York. It needs a symphony orchestra and exclusive practice in programs of your own. He has command, just the same of the discipline of the thing. His beat is obeyed. The balance of the sonorities and the phrasing of the themes is always in the control of his hands.

Engaged for a year, he gives six concerts in Omaha and three in Council Bluffs. Add a half-dozen children's concerts, and you have the work that is measured out for him in actual performance. His labors of organization may be arduous, too; but to the day-in and day-out of the picture-house, good-by! He is now in the world—which by comparison is so small—of big music.

Some New London Theaters

By J. T. GREIN

London

THE first weeks of the autumn theatrical season have been marked by three notable productions (two home-grown, one imported from America), as well as by the opening of three new London playhouses.

The curtain rose for the first time at the Phoenix Theater in Charing Cross Road on Noel Coward's "Private Lives," a play in which the somewhat orrid temperature is reduced to bearable coolness only by the skillful acting of the author and of Miss Gertrude Lawrence.

The theater itself is a cozy building, with an auditorium that holds just over a thousand people in stalls, dress circle and upper circle. Additional amenities are a refreshment room and comfortable foyers. The architects, Messrs. Bertie Crewe and Cecil Masey, have made no attempt at great originality in their design. But neither does this conform to the neo-Georgian jazz patterns that have been the inspiration of so much up-to-date mural decoration. Rather does it affect the arabesques and wreathed pillars of a more stately period. In the charm of the internal color scheme, for which Theodore Komisarjevsky has been responsible, welcome repose is provided for the eye as well as a bright and stimulating atmosphere.

A second new theater, which started its career with the revue in which Miss Beatrice Lillie and J. H. Roberts—one of the finest and most versatile actors on the London stage—are the shining lights, is the Cambridge. In form it is somewhat akin to the Phoenix. The ground floor is all stalls—at such length that it is as broad as a thoroughfare; there are two curved tiers sweeping halfway over the ground floor, but never oppressively, and the construction is such that from every angle there is a full, unimpeded view of the stage. Every seat is like a drawing-room fauteuil; its back reclines when it is occupied and makes the spectator at ease, as if he were in a study. An innovation is that every seat has, in front, at its foot, a plug whereby a little lamp can be lighted so that, when the stage is in darkness and the house-lights down, one is able to read one's program.

The general decoration scheme can best be described as "a casket in vieil or"; the keynote of the mural designs and frescoes is a subdued gilt, and the upholstering of the seats matches this tint. The majestic façade in gray stone, with its lineal severity, forms a striking contrast to the sordidness of Seven Dial streets and passages, with their motley population of ambulatory barrows. The Cambridge is, as it were, the forerunner of the renascence of a quarter hitherto untrodden by the world of pleasure-seekers.

On entering the Whitehall—the third of the new playhouses—one immediately has a feeling of coziness. The vestibule walls are a delicate gray, with, now and again, spots of green, and the bright carpet is cheery. As one proceeds, one is struck by the color scheme of black and silver—a silver ceiling; a curtain of black, silver and red, the fringe of which is fashioned of enormous wooden beads; comfortable seats upholstered in plush of futuristic design, and a black carpet into which the feet sink. An innovation in this elegant, though smallish, theater is that there is only one upper tier. An excellent view of the stage can be had from any seat in the house. Luxury is everywhere. Everywhere is concealed lighting. An original touch is provided by the decoration of the boxes in Spanish shawl design. Handy, too, is the entrance to the dress circle from the street level, and the audience, wherever their seats, all pass through one entrance and exit likewise. Comfort and colorful surroundings are the paramount notes of London's three new theaters.

Fox Films in Australia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Purchasing a controlling interest in Hoyts Theatres Ltd., the Fox Film Corporation is the first American film-producing company to secure a financial interest in the exhibiting side of the motion picture industry in Australia. Hoyts Theatres Ltd. and subsidiaries control more than 100 theaters in the Commonwealth, including some of the most luxurious in the capital cities.

The majority of the shares held by F. W. Thring, one of the joint managing directors of Hoyts Theatres Ltd., are included in the Fox Film Corporation's purchase. Mr. Thring intends to devote himself in future to the production of talkies in Australia. He will have the coöperation and assistance of the corporation, which has a recording unit here. Mr. Thring is promoting a syndicate, and has arranged for the lease of His Majesty's, Melbourne's biggest legitimate theater, for adaptation as a temporary studio. The theater was seriously damaged by fire last year and has not been in use since.

Only haphazard efforts have been made to produce films in Australia, for lack of sufficient financial backing. Another difficulty has been to secure exhibition on any of the leading circuits. The Hoyts circuit will be available for the productions planned by Mr. Thring. Also, the Fox organization will release suitable features in other countries. Technical experts from the Fox studios in Hollywood will be lent to train the Australian operators.

Mr. Thring hopes to produce 12 films, each of 40 minutes' duration, in the next 18 months. Australian actors will be engaged, and every encouragement will be given to Australian scenario writers. Scenarios basing their value on story and personality are sought, rather than those which call for expensive settings and elaborate costumes.

The Children's Theater

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The autumn season at the Children's Theater consists of two one-act plays and a series of ballads, played, mimed and sung in costume—song-scenas, as they used to be termed. The first play is "Pedro the Toreador," somewhat crudely constructed and obviously funny, but evidently much to the liking of the many children present. It is written by Margaret Carter in a somewhat bygone method, and boisterously played by a strong cast, including Brember Wills, a sound actor, and John Gatrell, a safe and handsome one.

After this come the song-scenas, of which there were perhaps too many, for the audience showed signs of restlessness until their attention was held by a charming item, the popular ballad of the "Tin Gee-gee," which was delightfully rendered. It is a toy ballad, the scene laid in a toy-shop, and it was well sung and cleverly produced.

The traditional catch or chant, "Green Grow the Rushes Oh," was a thing of real beauty, and one marveled at what the producer, Geoffrey Wincott, had done with slender resources. He owed much, moreover, to his scenic and costume designers. It was sung, mimed and acted in quite the right style by Joan Luxton, Mary Cobb, Alfred Burgiss and John Gatrell.

The program wound up with "The Deuce," a capital one-act play for children by Eric Forbes-Boyd, containing a good central situation and some neat dialogue and lyrics. The Kingdom of Hearts is threatened by a formidable dragon, which presents itself at the palace gate once a year demanding certain tarts for food, or, in default, among other things, the hand of the King's daughter. A day comes when the dragon, asleep at the palace gate, is about to wake and demand the tarts. But the Knave of Hearts has stolen them. What is to be done?

The Knave confesses just before the dragon wakes. He has eaten the tarts, and the obvious thing is to hand him over with them to the dragons. But he is given a chance on condition he disguise himself as the King's daughter, to beguile the monster. The dragon, with all his faults, is no fool, and is not to be caught this way, but he eventually succumbs to mixed magic and diplomacy; and the play ends happily for all concerned, especially the youthful audience, who enjoy themselves hugely. The whole performance is a good exemplification of what art can accomplish with small material resources.

C. F. A.

The Boston Symphony

The first of the compositions written in honor of the fiftieth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra appeared on the program of the concerts of Oct. 17 and 18. This was an Ode for mixed chorus and orchestra composed by Edward Burlingame Hill to a poem written for the occasion by Robert Hillyer. The singers were from the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society.

Another work which had its first performance at the Friday afternoon concert was Riccardo Pick-Mangiagalli's arrangement for string orchestra of two Preludes of J. S. Bach. The symphony of the week was Beethoven's Seventh, and the program closed with the Mousorgsky-Ravel "Pictures at an Exhibition."

Mr. Hillyer read to the audience his verses, which follow:

Silence, yield! We lay too long
Thrall to thee and strange to song;
Now our fifty singing years
Have flown beyond the reach of time,
And Earth's reverberant echoes climb
To sweet accord with her companion stars.

Windy flute of pastoral themes,
Call to fold our wandering dreams;
Harp, remember leafy light
That danced above our younger days;
And violins of graver phrase,
Oh, follow love with voices down the night!

Bannered horn of golden doom
Where the clouded bastions loom,
Flaming dark with ancient wars,
With nobler music now prevail,
While native trumpets mildly hail
The trumpets calling clear from farther shores.

When these many songs be done,
Merge their harmonies in one!
Mortal past and future yearn
For music vaster than their own;
The Orphic chord, the final tone,
Before the silence whither all return.

The music provided by Mr. Hill was well mated to these verses. It will be observed that Mr. Hillyer's poem has the virtue of brevity, and contents itself with naming only five of the instruments of the orchestra, rather than giving a complete catalogue in the classic style. Mr. Hill, though he employs a full orchestra, has not been inspired by the verses to become diffuse. There is a brief prelude, after which the full chorus sings the first verse. Then women's voices sing the second verse, men's voices the third and their combined tones are heard again in the fourth. Everything is well put together, the accents are precisely placed, and the flutes, violins and so on speak up when their names are called. The whole affair is over in a short time, and nobody the worse for it. Yet we feel that Mr. Hill's "Lilacs" and his Symphony in B flat will in the long run reflect more honor on the Boston orchestra and on their distinguished composer than this work.

The first of the Bach preludes here transcribed is that in D minor, preceding the D minor Fugue No. 9 for organ in the Bach Gesellschaft Edition. The second is the Prelude of the Third Partita, in E major. These arrangements brought joy to at least one listener. We do not feel the horror professed by some at seeing the hand of the transcriber laid on the scores of Bach; provided due respect is preserved for the spirit of the original, as it is in this instance. The first Prelude is a sustained lyric delight, and the second is vivacious and compelling. The string choirs played them superbly, and Dr. Koussevitzky was most solicitous for every tonal loveliness, and for exquisite balance—except that he allowed the first violins to lay on a little too heavily in the second of the preludes.

The symphony was as meticulously directed and as brilliantly played as if it had just been discovered. There was brilliance, too, in the Mousorgsky-Ravel item; but there was also some uncertainty in the wind.

Dr. Koussevitzky, who was making his first appearance of the jubilee year as conductor, was received with the customary obeisances, and presided with his invariable energy.

L. A. S.

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A Musical Revolution

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

ONE knows how astounding is the force of routine in all the manifestations of human activity, but there are few spheres in which it finds such vivid opportunities as in musical technique. In the glow of inspiration, musicians have not always the time to reflect at length upon the innumerable material problems that their art arouses. They accept with docility all the traditions without analyzing them. Thus they manage to preserve habits of stupefying anachronism and to accept disciplines of unjustifiable complexity, simply because they have not the critical and reforming capacity.

A little event has just occurred which in this respect is peculiarly significant. Serge Prokofieff has decided to have all his orchestral scores printed in the key of C. That seems nothing; but it is all the same a revolution which will shake the temple of music to its foundations. You know the slavery of the so-called transposing instruments. You know that the clarinets, cornets-à-piston, horns or saxophones, for acoustical reasons, have not the scale of C for their natural key. These instruments play in E flat, in A, in B flat, in F or in D. That is to say that the composer is obliged, in order to obtain from these instruments the note that he wants to hear, to write for their use notes that do not bear the same name. In this game of hide and seek and make-believe, one writes a B to obtain an E, or a G to obtain an F.

This innocent fancy would bother no one if it were limited to the part placed on the desk of a player. Whether they call D what the others call B flat matters little; since the acoustical result is the same. But what becomes serious is the obligation to write orchestral scores taking account of these peculiar conventions. On the 32 staves that a conductor counts with a glance and in which he grasps in all the corners and on all the heights the sounds that will constitute a chord, his gaze strikes all the time imaginary tonalities made by schismatic instruments whose construction isolates them from the general discipline.

While the rest of the orchestra plays in G, with one sharp on the clef, you perceive that the clarinets abide under the law of three sharps, that the coranglais has two and that the horns have no accidental at all. Every time, one has to rectify this voluntary error and give the deceptive note sometimes its actual name, sometimes its actual sound. In the silence of the study, that makes the reading, and especially the hearing, of an orchestral score much more difficult than a Chinese puzzle. Proud of their brilliant training, certain conductors will tell you that these gymnastics have no terror for them; but others, more frank and sincere, will admit that this hopeless puzzle which, in the time of Mozart, exposed you to no inconvenience, gives rise in modern scores to really excessive difficulties of reading.

Moreover, one must think not only of the conductors. The record, by bringing into our homes performances completely apparelled in all their instrumental colors, has awakened a new curiosity in listeners. Since they thus hold a complete large orchestra in their hands, the possessors of a gramophone wish to know how an orchestral score of Debussy, Richard Strauss or Ravel is made up.

They buy then those charming pocket editions which should be the natural complement of a serious record. But the necessity of correcting at every bar five or six voluntary errors introduced by the transposed instruments quickly discourages them and prevents them from pursuing their instructive reading to the end. Saint-Saëns formerly advocated the orchestral score in C, but he had not the energy necessary to carry through this reform. Prokofieff, with perfect simplicity, has just had it done for his works. His orchestral scores are written from top to bottom in the same key; that is to say, all the instruments are supposed to play in C. At a glance one can without difficulty read all the vertical columns of notation. Of course, on the orchestral parts the old conventions subsist. There they are in their place and hinder nobody, and, at a rehearsal, the conductor who knows the rules of the game has only to put into operation the little necessary readjustment when he has to discuss a "misprint" with the holder of a trumpet in D.

Of course, publishers will welcome with no pleasure a remark of this nature, which tends to transform their traditional technique. But they will be wrong to treat this proposal with scorn. The day when these scores cease to be illegible for most musicians, do you not think that they will thus offer a very good market?

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October's Bronze-Gold Favorite

By ELIAS NELSON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Yakima, Wash.

WHEN the heleniums in their bronze and golden hues are about gone and the best of the Michaelmas daisy show is over, the hardy chrysanthemums come along in yellow, bronze, pink and red colors so appropriate to the Indian summer season. From the latter part of September until snow flies these flowers hold sway in the garden and compensate in a satisfying way for the passing of the summer flowers. When most other flowers are cut down by frost, they continue to put out their bloom and not until extremely severe weather comes do they give up in their brave fight against the elements.

The flowers that appear first in spring and those that linger the longest in the fall are the most highly prized by gardeners, hence the lateness of the chrysanthemums is their strong point. Some varieties carry on in November and until weighed down by snow. It is not unusual even in northern states to cut chrysanthemums at Thanksgiving.

The garden chrysanthemums are not as large as those grown in greenhouses, and we would not want them to be, for the outdoor sorts have a charm all their own. Also, there is a difference as to hardiness for with the decrease in size comes the ability to withstand cold weather. The pompons are therefore hardier than the larger garden sorts.

Hardy Growers

Yellow and orange colors predominate, but there are many whites, pinks and reds, in fact the color range includes all colors except scarlet and blue. Bronzy tones are common.

They are not particular as to soil, but do better in loam than in clay. However, they respond to fertility and a steady supply of moisture is important. A little feeding the latter part of summer with liquid manure or nitrate of soda dissolved in water at the rate of two teaspoonfuls to three gallons of water will prepare them for blooming in the fall.

The larger flowering sorts should be pinched back in June to induce branching and this may be repeated once later, but should be discontinued after Aug. 1, to allow the shoots to complete their growth and form buds. Some disbudding may be practiced, if desired, but as a general practice is not advisable as numbers of flowers is a greater consideration than size. Pinching back or disbudding should not be done with pompons as they branch freely without special attention.

Spring is the proper time to divide chrysanthemums. Large clumps may then be dug and separated into portions of moderate size. These planted in enriched soil should produce several stems to bloom in the fall. Division and replanting every three or four years is advisable. To maintain the vigor of the plants well rotted manure should be spaded into the ground each spring about them, and such attention will reward the owner with a thrifty growth and fine flowers in the fall.

A Border Devoted to Them

When ample ground is available, a border may be devoted to them, and a delightful association of colors arranged. The planting may be in drifts, using six or more plants of a variety and planting them in a series, starting with the deepest and finishing with the lightest in color.

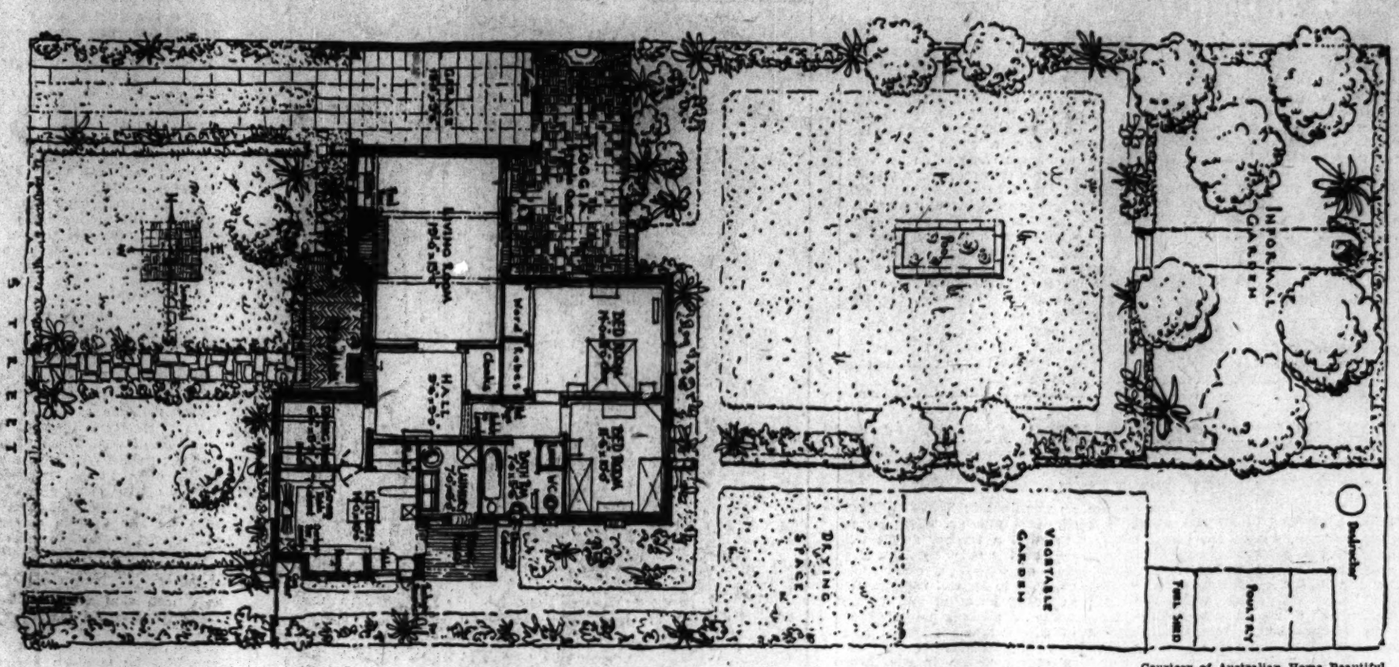
The effect of severe frost is to turn the petals brown while the foliage may show no injury. With some varieties the flowers that are in bud at the time of frost, come out showing the tips of the petals brown. While it is true that in the northern United States garden chrysanthemums may be in fair shape as late as Thanksgiving, protection to the plants is advisable, when it may be done conveniently, in order to ensure fresher and more perfect bloom. Some gardeners arrange a frame, over which canvas may be stretched over night when the weather is threatening. Such protection will repay the trouble.

If chrysanthemums are planted in a sunny and protected location, they will be better able to put out their bloom and do their best when winter weather is approaching.

In the average planting the early flowering ones should predominate, and, if the gardener proceeds in accordance with that idea, much bloom may be had the latter part of September and through October. The garden will then yield flowers for bouquets and give its owner much pleasure, while if only the very late sorts are set out, the gardener will feel when the blasts of November cut short the bloom that their stay has been all too short.

Some of the larger flowering varieties should be included in the collection. Late September bloomers are Normandie, a creamy white; Wolverine, a yellow, and Early White, a creamy white with yellow centers. Those that bloom before the middle of October are Carrie, yellow; Chaldron, a yellow veined with red; Champ d'or, a dwarf yellow; Cranford's pink, a variety of medium height; and Eden, a tall-growing pink. Goacher's Bronze, a bronzy reddish yellow, is usually in bloom the third week in October.

Pompons should be planted generously as they are extremely hardy and their flowers are especially desirable for bouquets. Some commercial growers classify them into pompons proper and button pompons, the distinction being rather arbitrary, the smaller ones of course being called button pompons. Desirable button chrysanthemums are Metzi, yellow with red center; Minta, flesh color with brownish center, and Waco, white. Larger pompons are Acto, rose pink; Anna L. Moran, bronzy yellow; Firelight, bright red; Harvest Moon, pure yellow; White Doty, white with creamy center, and Mrs. H. Harrison, light lavender.



Here Are the House and Grounds Treated as a Unit. This Design Is by Keith Reid, Melbourne Architect

Courtesy of Australian Home Beautiful

'Modeling' With Evergreen Shrubs

By EGBERT HANS

Warren H. Manning, Inc., Landscape Architects

II

I HAVE referred above to the "modeling" of and in the garden. The pleasing masses and graceful lines of nature's landscape can only be reproduced in the garden by careful study and the selection and use of special plants. The "facing down" of tall and often bare-stemmed shrubs, the softening of the hard lines of the accent groups, the rounding out of glades and groves, all this is truly modeling.

One of the best facing down evergreen shrubs is the Leucothœ, variety catesbæi, which may be planted with Rhododendrons, Azaleas, and in conjunction with conifers. It might be called a shrublike ground cover, and is very valuable in garden modeling. It likes the companionship of the Andromeda or Pieris, a low evergreen shrub with small, dark green leaves and attractive clusters of waxlike white flowers appearing early in the spring.

The Andromeda japonica is a taller variety, and grows into a handsome specimen shrub.

While on the subject of facing down, let us not forget the many evergreen ground covers which form the final link between shrub and ground. It is unwise to expect the shrubs and lawn to meet. Far better to let the ground covers be the "go between," especially since there are so many attractive varieties for each situation.

The Heathers

There are, first of all, the Heaths, or Heathers, forming a large family, with by no means a close resemblance. They vary in size, color and foliage, but should be tried out in small quantities as they are rather particular where they locate, even if they were born on the deserted moors and sandy shores.

There is the old-fashioned Myrtle or Periwinkle (Vinca minor), formerly associated with cemeteries where quantities are found, and which is now brought into many gardens. In the early spring it forms a mass of blue flowers, and all through the year a solid green blanket. A white flowering variety is not so commonly seen, but well worth looking for.

There is the more modern Pachysandra terminalis, known as Japanese Spurge, which thrives in dense shade, and makes an admirable ground cover with its light green leaves far enough apart to give an appearance of depth, although it rarely grows more than six inches tall.

Nor must we forget the Bearberry of sand-dune fame, and which will grow in poor sandy soil. However, it is best to buy pot-grown plants as this ground cover objects to being moved.

The Daphne cneorum, or Garland Flower, is a plant of too individual shape to be classed as a ground cover, although when planted in masses, this dwarf yet bushy shrub almost gives that appearance. It has beautiful pink flowers on wirelike stems, loaded with dark green leaves. Individual plants will grow two feet high. The Daphne is used a good deal in rock gardens, but should be kept fairly well isolated as it needs protection in its growth.

The naturalized variety Daphne mezereum is somewhat taller and will hold its own better in mass plantations.

I notice that I have not mentioned the Box, or Buxus, but then, Box is known all over the world by almost everyone. Box really should come to us as a heritage, for its beauty is found in its age. It is being purchased now at fabulous prices and in great quantities . . . age-old Box hedges are taken out of age-old gardens to make the new estates of "Young America" "look old." In the United States, Box should only be grown below Massachusetts's southern line, except in such favored localities as Cape Cod.

Available in Nurseries

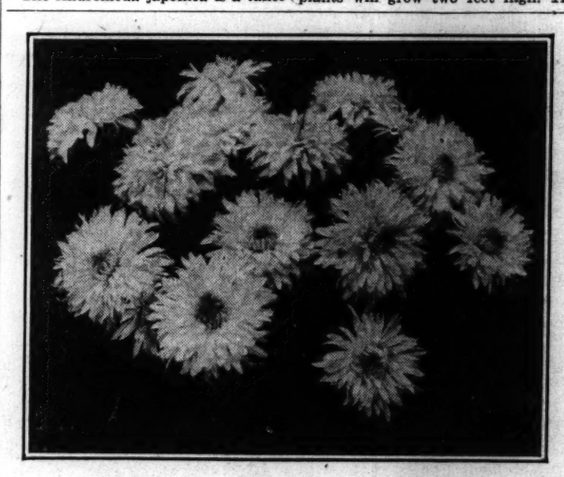
The Buxus suffruticosa is the dwarf variety, and the most immune to plant trials and tribulations.

The Buxus sempervivens is the variety which lends itself to large displays of topiary work.

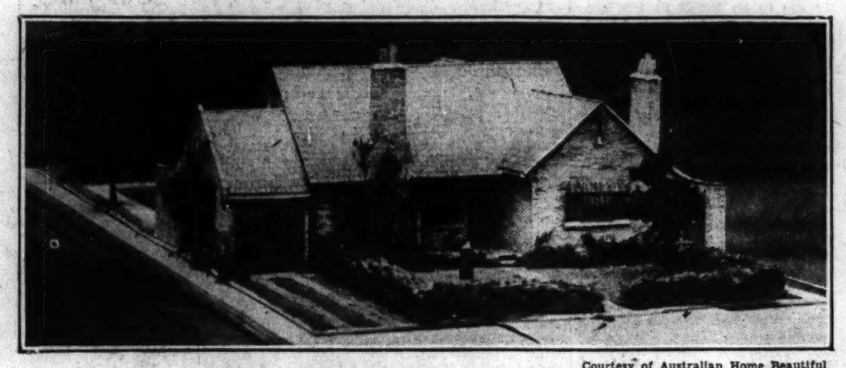
Box in plants of small sizes is now available in many nurseries at low prices, and given the right climate and a good deal of patience, a Box hedge or Box garden is always a fascinating venture.

And so we might go on, but space is lacking. Once more we urge you to become acquainted with the evergreen shrubs, and study your garden from the new viewpoint which these new friends will establish in your garden outlook. This autumn and winter will give you an opportunity to find suitable places for them so that the garden pictures may no longer fade with the coming of winter.

[Part I of this article was published last Saturday.]



Candida, an Early Flowering Variety.



Courtesy of Australian Home Beautiful

Model of the English Type Cottage Designed by Keith Reid

English Cottage Type Plan an Australian Prize Design

By W. A. SHUM

Melbourne, Vic.

THE Royal Victorian Institute of Architects has just held an exhibition of photographs, plans, and drawings, representing the best building and planning that have been achieved or proposed, during the past two years in this State. Perhaps the most interesting features of this exhibition were two competitions in small house planning. The subject of the first was a small house to cost not more than £1250 ($6250) and to be worked without domestic help. In the second the cost limit was raised to £2000 ($10,000) and allowance was to be made for a maid's quarters or guest rooms.

The judges experienced great difficulty in selecting the best design in each competition, and when the envelopes containing the names were opened it was found that the same competitor had won both prizes. The winner is a young architect, named Keith Reid, who recently graduated from the Melbourne University Architectural Atelier and is thus just on the threshold of his profession. The competition was open to members of the R. V. I. A. and students of the Atelier, and upwards of 50 entries were received.

The outstanding feature of the competitions was the decided swing away from the Spanish-Californian type of building, that has enjoyed a burst of popularity for more than two years. The dominant note was that of the English cottage, but in both its ground plan and its surroundings the Spanish-Californian influence was evident.

This can be seen in the plan and elevation of the house that won for Keith Reid the first prize in the £1250 competition, reproduced on this page.

The photograph is that of the scale model which was exhibited to give visitors an idea of the appearance of the completed house. The plan shows the layout of the grounds (60ft. x 140ft.) and the arrangement of the rooms. It will be noticed that the usual dining room has given place to a nook off the kitchen and that both the rear and the kitchen itself have windows looking out onto the main street. This gives the housewife a much more cheerful outlook from her chief "workshop" than is usual and yet by an arrangement of shutters—and later garden development—her privacy is not impaired.

As the home was to be a maidless one special attention was devoted to accessibility of the rooms and to labor-saving devices. Study of the plan makes this apparent. It will be noticed that living room, dining nook and kitchen are all on the sunset or western side of the house. This would be a vital defect in the central or northern parts of Australia, and even for the temperate climate of Victoria the designer has had to make shade provision and counter the heat by effective cross ventilation. The main lighting of the living room comes from the east, where the windows look out onto the loggia and so through to the rear garden, which has been developed to its limit. The kitchen has a window facing south whence come the tempering breezes in summer. Features that lighten housework are a serving hatch between kitchen and nook, tradesmen's hatch and a convenient built-in dresser between the nook and the kitchen, as well as a small cupboard-pantry ventilated from bottom to top.

Try Petunias in the Kitchen

When kitchen gardens are mentioned we think of vegetables and garnishes. Parsley and lettuce and useful green things are suggested. Most flowers in the kitchen fail where manufactured gas is used for cooking.

Having a double window of southern exposure in my kitchen it seemed an ideal place for plants, but the gas stove was near and the room small. Heretofore geraniums and begonias had failed, so three common plant varieties were brought in from the fall flower garden and filled a small window box and a few pots. Among them were several handsome, deep red petunias, a number of verbenas and a great many morning-glories.

The petunias bloomed profusely and were very fragrant. The verbenas added varied color to the general brightness of the bloom.

There was some trouble with insects on the verbenas and morning-glories, but nothing troubled the petunias. They grew rapidly, blossomed continually and of all the plants tried at various times for winter bloom in the house these have proved the most satisfactory.

Winter Windows

The abutilon, the gloxinia and the fuchsia are blooming plants that add much charm to the living rooms during the winter months. The abutilon, commonly known as the flowering maple because of the shape of its leaves, makes an excellent plant for window culture. It is easy to grow and has one great asset—it will bloom almost the entire year. The flowers are white, rose, yellow, or orange colored, and all except the white are veined or striped with crimson.

The abutilons are widely spread throughout all the warm latitudes. They grow rapidly when planted in sandy loam and are easily propagated by cuttings. The gloxinia is becoming more and more popular in the window garden. These plants with their rich foliage and their graceful delicately tinted trumpetlike flowers (with beautiful corolla and long throat) are exceedingly lovely and interesting.

Most of the species are natives of South America and are usually found in deep ravines, on rather high mountain elevations, in damp, much shaded situations. Gloxinias need a porous, well enriched soil and a warm moist atmosphere. They are readily propagated by their leaves as well as seeds. Insert the leaf about one-half its length in moist sand, keeping the sand moderately wet until the leaf is dried up, then withhold water entirely and leave the newly formed tubers until they commence to grow, when they should be taken out and potted. Gloxinias should flower in one year after the cuttings are put in.

The fuchsia with its jeweled-like eardrops is lovely in the window garden supported on a trellis. The fuchsia belongs to Central and South America and it is found in shady places in Mexico, Peru and Chile.

The Fruiting Rose

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

ALTHOUGH in the months of autumn English lanes are decoratively lit with the brilliant scarlet hips of the wild rose, we gardeners seem slow to avail ourselves of the still greater beauty of its cultivated cousin, Rosa Rugosa, which not only brightens the garden at a barren time of year with a heartening glow of color, but provides a rich harvest for indoor decoration.

What a pleasant surprise lies in wait for those who have yet to see these rose trees in the fall of the year laden with their large orange scarlet hips so fantastically capped with exaggerated calyx, afire with splendor.

Rosa Rugosa, Japanese in origin, which produces large single flowers in summer in varying shades of pink and crimson, followed by these particularly ornamental fruits is indeed an acquistion to the autumn garden, and all lovers of vivid color would do well to plant a group, or bed, of it within sight of the living rooms of the house.

Another fruiting rose, which, although not so handsome, yet also forms an attractive shrub for autumn display, is Rosa Lucida Alba from North America.

The planting of these roses, if possible, should be done in October or November or, failing that, in February or March. If the soil is well prepared little subsequent care will be needed, for pruning merely consists of the thinning out of old wood.

Autumn is a good time to add a new shrub or small tree. One of the loveliest of the smaller trees is the flowering crab apple. The crabapple will stand a cold climate but it is a lover of breeze and sunshine. These trees rival the Japanese cherry when in bloom and they are radiant in the autumn when their branches are ladened with brightly colored fruit.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Gourds as Decorations

THERE are those who would have a new decoration for the country home which is modern in feeling and yet more appropriate for their rural environment than cylindrical masses and abstract angles derived from city skyscrapers. Such a means may be found in the humble gourd, that fruit of the vine which is identified with long histories of agricultural peoples, yet is modern—to the tips.

Adroitly arranged in a low wooden bowl, reminiscent of the old bread mixer, gourds make a still-life composition quite in keeping with the advanced schools of painting. Curves of bulky bodies and curves of long, swooping necks merge into rhythmical line movement. Smooth, glazed surfaces of hard, hollow shells reflect light pleasantly. The elementary colors and grotesque mottling that gourds are heir to complete an effect which is at once primitive and sophisticated.

Powder horn, dipper, African pipe and Hercules club, group well to strike just the proper note of past and present needed for the centerpiece of a great oak table in today's reproduction of the dining hall of old. The names, as well as the shapes, of these gourds are satisfying. The smaller varieties—pear, egg, and Turk's turban—befit a reading table or may grace the broad rail of a veranda.

For City Homes, Too

Moreover, only a slight use of the imagination is needed to call gourds equally appropriate decoration for the city penthouse and small apartment. For are not we all agricultural people—at most only a few generations removed from a landed democracy.

Soil-tilling people of many lands found gourds a versatile and dependable product. So useful were they to the early settlers as to become the standard of value for barter, the money of the country—as later coins named for them attest.

Gourds are even more directly inherited from the red man and the American pioneer. Generations of raven-haired maidens, the rock rouge not yet off their nut-brown cheeks, learned to do a squaw's work with bowls and baskets that could be picked from wild vines. And little bronzed children—in very modern sunsuits—doubtless played at dolls with the easily adapted forms.

Pioneer men and women, with foresight as well as fortitude, tied gourd seeds in small squares of homespun to be carried to new frontiers. To them the gourd was to be "almost the usefullest thing that grows, next to bread," they could do so many things with gourds.

When the vines were grown in a fine way, rambling over stones or rough rail fences, and the white blossoms were passing into fruit, great care was taken to frighten off wild turkeys and buzzards that would destroy the "noggin" crop. Mugs, tankards, pitchers, dippers, even sugarbins were "a-growen" on the gourd vines.

Pleasant Associations Attached

With such a history of usefulness gourds may well be judged symbols of prosperity, especially if they are considered to represent all the fruits of the field and the vines which they resemble—round yellow pumpkins, long white squashes, green and white striped melons—the luscious harvest with which each homestead filled a horn of plenty.

The country home maker of today, using gourds as a smybol in art, may not be at all original, for certain tribes of Pueblo Indians do an old ceremonial dance in which gourds play an impressive part. They seem to beat them as tomtoms of peace and plenty in the land, as symbols of age-old usefulness.

In a sense, the rural decorator who uses gourds as a medium may be even more "creative" than a city competitor. For he can grow the very material for his handiwork. And while gourds are being grown for a winter "bouquet" they make a desirable form of "exterior" decoration. Running over stone fences, or converting too new ones into a natural setting, these vines are a boon to the landscape artist.

Something of the pattern of the future centerpiece design may be determined months ahead by choosing certain seeds. But after all there is a delightful uncertainty about planting a package of mixed seeds.

L. H. N.

Another Way of Refinishing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

La Pryor, Texas

OWNERS of treasured antique furniture, who live afar from city furnishing shops, will be grateful to learn they can successfully refinish their walnut pieces at home. A member of a well known firm in the South gives the following method:

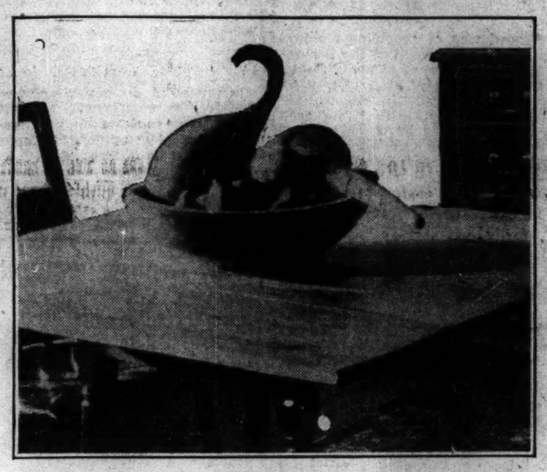
First, if there is any varnish on the article of furniture, use a varnish remover of any reliable make. When the surface is thoroughly clean, go over with sandpaper, rubbing always with the grain of the wood. The smoother the surface, the better the finish, so get a good surface.

Next, mix in turpentine a small amount of burnt umber (either dry or in oil), till a rich, warm color is obtained. With either a rag or a brush, apply this to a small portion of the surface at a time, allowing it to remain but a few moments, then wiping off with a soft rag. Wipe always with the grain of the wood. Repeat this operation till the entire surface has been covered and wiped. Then let stand till the next day. If the color then is not as rich as desired, apply a second coat in the same manner and let that stand a day.

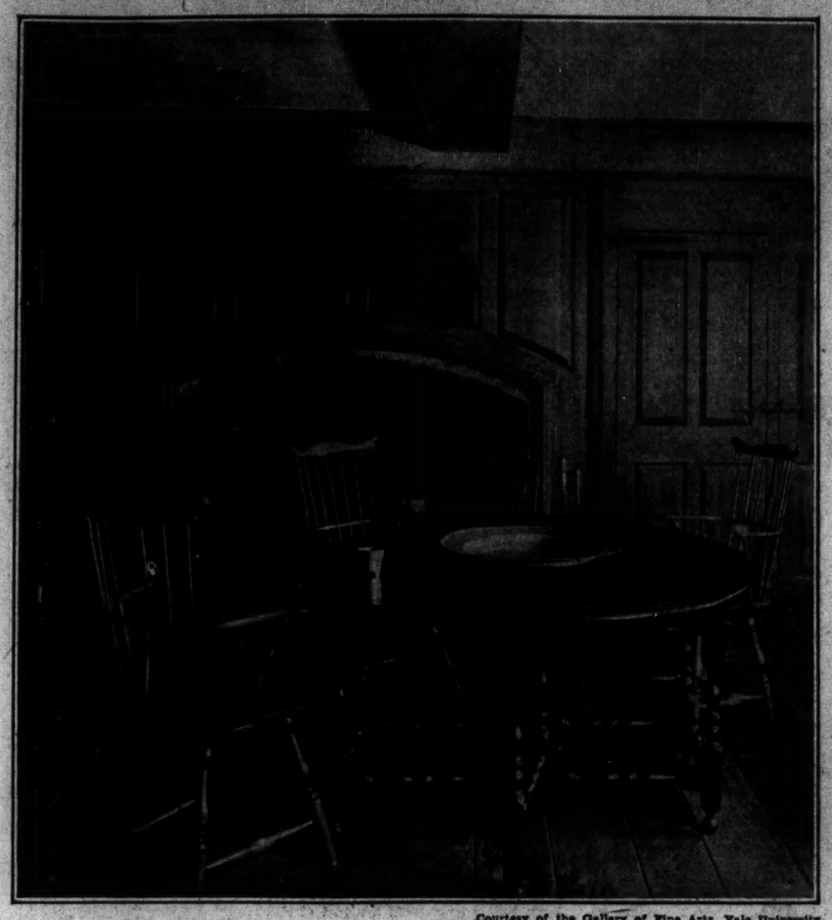
Then make a mixture of linseed oil and one-eighth as much turpentine, and apply with a rag, rubbing in the oil carefully. Allow this to remain on for six or eight hours, then, using a woolen cloth, wipe off all the oil possible. Remember to work with the grain of the wood at all times.

After two days apply a second coat of oil and rub down after six or eight hours, as before. Again allow two days, then apply floor wax (paste, not liquid), and rub hard—the harder, the better—either with the grain or not as you like. Given a coat of wax every six months or a year thereafter, no other finish will be needed and age will improve it.

Does it sound like work? Perhaps; but to the lover of antique furniture, it is a labor that leaves a thrill when done.



The graceful shapes and striking colors of home-grown gourds make them effective as decorations, whether one desires a modernist effect or one that is rural



Courtesy of the Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University

A portion of one of the early eighteenth century pine-paneled rooms which have been presented to Yale University. The table and chairs are of contemporary date.

Yale's Branford Rooms

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New Haven, Conn.

PANELED pine walls, early Colonial furniture and the soft glow of pewter—what antique lover has not dreamed of the picture these words suggest? The dream come true is found in the rooms in the Gallery of Fine Arts at Yale University. Taken from an old house in North Branford, Conn., which was being demolished, two rooms have been saved for us. With the handsome paneling intact they have been reërected and furnished with early Connecticut pieces.

It is interesting to know that the finish of the walls is original. Several coats of white paint over half a dozen layers of wall paper had been a protection through the years to this paneling with its original coloring. These rooms date about 1710 and are typical of the best Connecticut interior architecture of the time. The furniture is mostly of the same period, a few pieces very slightly later.

The soft green-blue paneling in the first room one enters makes a perfect background for the Colonial furniture. Light shining through the tiny-paned windows casts a mellowness over all that is most intriguing. The great fireplace, framed by a molded arch and by paneling, makes a striking picture with its appurtenances of wrought iron. The door hinges and the latches, also of wrought iron, must not be overlooked, for the hardware of those days was another of its claims for admiration.

Built into one corner of the room is a cupboard, the interior painted red. Looking through the glass doors at the pewter and landscaped plates you realize to what advantage this color is used. A large portrait of the Rev. John Davenport, who figured prominently in New Haven history in the early days, hangs near the cupboard, over a small table.

The center of the room is occupied by a gateleg table and some excellent comb-back Windsor armchairs. Six of these are in the room, delightful in their graceful style and seemingly as sturdy as the day they were made—surely a credit to the patience and skill of a fine Connecticut craftsman. The large pewter trencher on the gateleg table shows that some time it has been much used, though it may pose for decoration's sake today. Other notable items are a butterfly table, a carved cupboard with splayed sides and a carved chest.

In another room is paneling again, in a soft shade of buff, and another fireplace, but here is a staircase which begs attention. Several tables, a chest on legs, a tripod candlestand with screw top, and chairs furnish the room. All this and the prints are part of the Garvan collection, with the exception of a hutch table, the gift of Mrs. Rogers.

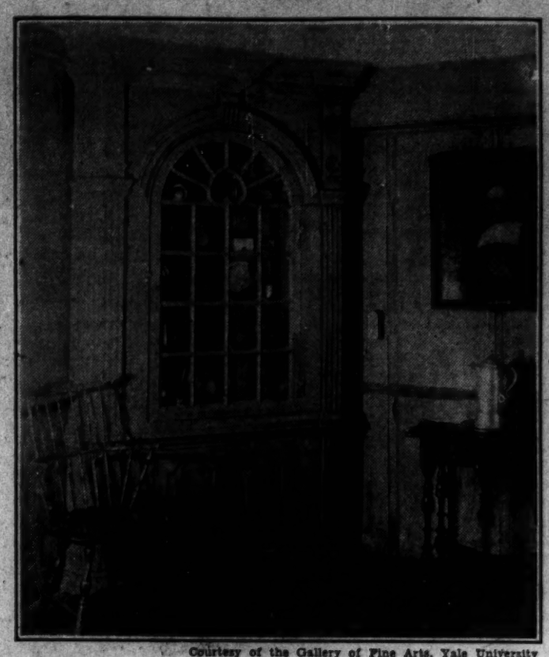
The staircase is coming into use again, I understand, for two more rooms are very shortly to be opened to the public. These are upstairs over the "Branford Rooms" and will be reached by means of this old staircase. They will represent eighteenth-century interiors and are part of the Mabel Brady Garvan collection, the gift of Francis P. Garvan, who has presented the wealth of Americana he owned to Yale. The new rooms are from a house in Granby, Conn., and are two of six that will be installed here. The original house was built in 1734 for Samuel Clark, who was at the time secretary of New Haven colony.

The "Branford Rooms" are well worth an effort to see. It is almost like stepping back into the Colonial days to enter them. Almost—for to me the intimate touches that would make them perfect are missing. Even the well-to-do family would have had a spinning wheel with its bundle of flax or wool near the hearth, I think. Somewhere a bit of the good wife's handiwork would be in evidence for her to pick up if a neighbor dropped in for a chat—and there would be a kettle or two on the crane. Some reminder of a child's presence, too, would surely be about.

Despite the lack of these things, I cannot see these rooms too often, and each time I find the charm of the furnishings, the paneled walls and the wide boarded floors pervades me anew and I am refreshed by the beauty and simplicity of the things they had and made in the old days.

The collection of early American decorative arts, of which these rooms are a part, is an important one and Yale can be justly proud to have this gift from one of its graduates. All of us are grateful that it is on view to the public.

H. W.



Courtesy of the Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University

A corner in one of the rooms from a house in Branford, Conn., a portion of a large gift by Francis P. Garvan.

The Antique and Decorative Arts League

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

WITH the largest attendance of any similar gathering in its history, the season's first monthly meeting of the Antique and Decorative Arts League was held at the Hotel St. Regis on the evening of Oct. 14. Immediately after the dinner President Dawson presented to Arthur S. Vernay the gold medal which the league had offered to the concern having the finest display at last winter's Antique Exposition in the Grand Central Palace, the award being based on the votes of the exhibitors.

Monthly Lectures Coming This Winter

Beginning on Nov. 11 with the appearance of Dr. Valentiner, director of the Detroit Institute of Art, the league will conduct for the coming season a series of lectures on different topics connected with interior decoration and fine arts. The first will be held in the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, admission being limited to members and their guests. Speakers for coming monthly events will be announced later.

Reports of the different officers indicated healthy activity among all committees, especially that of advertising and publicity of which Mr. Montllor is the chairman. The meeting adopted recommendations for printing of folders listing members' names and stating the purposes of the organization, plans having been made for distribution to New York City hotel guests and to a selected mailing list. Prospects for the third annual antiques exposition were announced by the manager, Mr. Harper, who stated that already more space has been sold than was occupied by the entire show of last season. This increased demand for area has made it necessary to include the third floor in the Grand Central Palace, as well as the two which were used last year.

High Purposes Being Achieved

Throughout the discussions of different subjects at this meeting of the league a genuine friendliness and coöperative desire was evident in this association of men whose business interests are either alike or allied. In the 4½ years of its existence the organization has accomplished much in fostering friendliness and coöperation among groups composed of business competitors. The league has also set for its members the highest standards for the relations of its members with customers, and through a board acts for the friendly settlement of any misunderstandings between its own members or between members and the public.

C. G. B.

American Silver At Top Prices

By A COLLECTOR

London

IT HAS become a commonplace of the auction rooms here that many of the finest examples of old English silver which come under the hammer go to the United States. The tables were turned in a decisive manner when a plain circular sugar-basin with cover, the property of a woman collector, was offered at Christie's. It bore the maker's mark of "A. B." and was tentatively attributed in the catalogue to the craftsmanship of Adam Buck of Limerick, Ireland, date about 1730.

The expert bidders at the sale had other views, one of the greatest authorities present expressing the confident opinion that it was made about 200 years ago by no other than Adrian Brancker of New York. It was scarcely surprising, therefore, that the bidding, which opened quietly, was soon increasing by the proverbial leaps and bounds. It was not until one offer reached the astonishing sum of £72 10s., approximately $362 an ounce, that the hammer fell amid no little excitement and astonishment among the laymen in the audience.

Since the piece weighed 8 ounces, 14 dwts., the successful dealer's bill came to £630 15s., approximately $3150.

The modest piece of American plate has thus, I believe, the distinction of having realized the highest sum ever paid in a London auction-room for a sugar-basin made on either side of the Atlantic.

The keenness shown by connoisseurs in England for silver made in the eighteenth century in the United States was emphasized anew at Christies when a handsome plain tankard by John Edwards of Boston, circa 1720, realized £525—about $2625.

At the same sale a plain silver saucepan engraved with the name of Field and designed by John Coney, working at Boston about the same time, brought £260—approximately $1300.

Not only saucepans, but all sorts of humble utensils, were made of precious metal in olden times. Earl Beauchamp (pronounced "Beecham") is the possessor, for example, of a silver warming pan, with a long black wooden handle and a scalloped and pierced cover, made in London in 1690, in the days of King William III. I have still lively recollections of the fascination of watching as a child in Kent, nurse giving my small bed a preliminary swift but even warming on a cold winter's night with a similar copper warming pan. Beneath its hinged lid a shovelful of glowing cinders had been thrust, and comforting warmth of the sheets followed its use. Warming pans of brass or copper were still used even in late Victorian times, but now serve solely as the quest of collectors, for the decoration of walls and hearths.

Other surprising things were made of, or mounted with, silver in Georgian days. Still to be encountered in the salesrooms are bo'sun's whistles, nutmeg graters, kitchen pepper-pots, shaving brush handles, babies' rattles of coral, ending in silver whistles and hung with jingling silver bells, pap-boats, cheese-tasters and beefsteak tongs. The last were used by chefs in the days of the bucks and dandies to turn over a steak without piercing it with a fork, thus retaining the rich juices. The Queen is the possessor of both a fish-slice and lemon strainer made in the 1800's.

It is not generally known, I may add, that a fine collection of old American silver—including at least one example by the famous Paul Revere—is housed in the Loan Court at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

A silver tankard of American make, sold in a London auction room not long ago for $2625. It bears the mark of John Edwards of Boston and was made about 1720.

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EDUCATIONAL

That Winsome Riddle—The College Girl

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Williamsburg, Va.

THE American girl of today deserves our confidence — in her sincerity, her attitude toward life, her ability to take care of herself. And when I say ability to take care of herself I mean just that, I do not mean that she thinks she can.

A group of girls graduating at college is interesting. A group of freshman girls is more so; these show their individual differences more plainly. They are only so many girls, from so many separate homes, with no college bond, no class bond, no sorority bond to help them sidestep their differences.

There is the shy girl, come in from a sheltered home in a small village, who feels that the distance between her and real college people is so great that she may not so much as lift up her eyes unto them, and look them in the face. Last fall I met two such, whose lips trembled when they tried to talk. In the few minutes that I had with them I could not win beyond that timidity. I did not get their names at the time, and I have wondered many times whether they conquered, and remained, or whether they gave up all that college had in store for them, and went home.

Shyness usually comes from small, modest homes. But not always. Several years ago our college enrolled the niece of one of the best-known and richest men in America. Yet this girl was as shy as the simplest little country mouse on the campus.

What Frances E. Willard's Mother Did

There is the inexperienced girl, the one who has not been taught how to meet and mingle with people. When the mother of Frances E. Willard was raising her little brood in an isolated home, far from distinguished guests, or even lesser ones, she taught her children good manners, at table, in the parlor, everywhere. She gave them both example and practice in the amenities and courtesies. The daughter has told how the mother would appoint one child to be the guest, while the others were introduced to her. One day the brother objected, "But, mother, there isn't any stranger here." "Some day there will be, then you'll know how to act, and not be embarrassed." Miss Willard tells in one of her books how much this training meant to all of them in after life.

There is always, among the new group, an unfortunate girl or two, who feels that she is of very superior clay, of great importance; that the college president and the dean are waiting, eager to welcome her; that her social importance absolves her from all supervision, that rules and regulations are not for her. She usually comes from a small school where the five or six seniors have owned the whole place all year. Her father is president of the town council, president of the school board, and that sort of thing. Her graduating outfit is the showiest she has ever had; she received more presents than anyone else; she is the first girl in that town to go to college. All summer she has been IT.

This girl is conspicuous the first day. She owns the whole sidewalk, no matter whom she passes; she is oblivious to courtesies due her elders or her ranking college mates; she wants to dominate everything.

College has much in store for this girl—of benefit if she chooses, of bitterness if she so elects. The process begins the day she arrives. I happened to be in the office of our dean when one of these super-beings wafted in: "Miss Wallace," in a very flippant manner, "I'm Miss Miller, Carolyn Miller. My father—" The dean arose, with dignity: "Call me Dean Wallace, if you please. I suppose you are one of the freshmen. What is it you wish to know?"

When Miss Carolyn Miller left that dean's office, her kite was flying nearer the earth.

The Kind That Emerges

Then, happily for all of us, there are the girls from homes where they have been taught the meaning of courtesy, punctuality, economy, duty. These girls are not much in evidence the first week. But before many days they emerge, and they are the girls who become the leaders in college activities, the joy of those who work with them.

The shy girl has a splendid opportunity to overcome her handicap. She is away from home, spared self-consciousness before her own people. She is in a large group, where she does not stand out, and where others are having just as hard a time as she is. There are countless opportunities for her to take part in athletics, dramatics, Y. W. C. A. programs and other activities. If she has courage she can win through, and come out able to lead and to preside.

The uncultured girl, the girl who has not had the training that Mrs. Willard gave her children, has a hard time. I often wish mothers could see their daughters in college as we see them; could see how quickly one can tell the kind of home a girl comes from. Occasionally, of course, a girl simply will not follow the teachings and example of her mother; but the apple usually falls close to the tree.

I see every day a girl who has been in college more than a year. I often wonder what her home is like. This girl is loud, boisterous, ill-mannered wherever she goes. The better influences of college make no impression on her. Dean, student council, all cultural contacts leave her immune. She always makes me think of the passage, "Conceit is like the stopper in an empty bottle: You can throw it into the ocean, but the bottle will remain empty."

The vain girl, she who thinks of herself as the only person to be considered, is apt to be cured. Her mother may endure her superiority, friends in the home town may be accustomed to defer to her family. Not so her college mates.

The seniors, the juniors, especially the sophomores, care not a whit who her father is. She may act high and mighty for a few weeks, and think she is getting by with it; but there comes a day of reckoning.

A Supreme Court

Several years ago two of our freshman girls determined to do as they pleased, regardless of orders from the student body. Came Freshmen Week. One of the notices read: "On Wednesday no freshman shall wear powder, rouge, or any other form of make-up." The two girls used more than ever; and nothing happened. That is, nothing happened for a few days, until the night of Supreme Court. Then the two culprits were brought before the tribunal:

"Tomorrow, from four to six, you will each bring to the steps of the main building a box of make-up, a basin of water, and a mirror. You will make up your faces with care, wash them, and make them up again, during the two hours."

By that time the girls began to realize that orders from the student body meant business, and they obediently performed, to the amusement of every passer-by.

There was another girl, sweet and pretty, but the only child in a houseful of uncles and aunts. I am glad I did not know her during her first year. The last month of her college life she told me how grateful she was for the discipline, severe sometimes, that the girls meted out when she insisted on having her own way. She said: "I am very fond of French, and I expect to use my chemistry; but the best thing that I take away from here is the training the girls gave me. It would have been dreadful for me to go through life as selfish as I was allowed to be at home."

We naturally think of college as a place to study lessons, attend lectures, and write themes. College offers a liberal education apart from these classroom exercises, important as they are. Association with the student body as a whole, with the class as a unit, the sorority, all present an opportunity to develop character and personality. The athletic field, the dramatic club, the college paper, social events on the campus and in the professors' homes, are all opportunities.

If my son chose to be a farmer or a cabinetmaker, I would want for him the four years of college experience as preparation for life. If my daughter expected to be married the day after she was graduated; if she elected a business career; or to stay at home with me; I would urge her first to enter the college door that leads to so many doors that open easily to the college girl, so resistingly to the noncollege girl.

I have seen girls transformed during the four years in college. The opportunity beckons; the result depends on the girl.

Alice came from a cabin home in the cleft of the mountains. By sacrifice on her mother's part, and her own perseverance in the face of discouragement she worked her way through a town high school. There she heard about college. And she wanted to go.

She came—unadvantaged, unfriended, with a very limited wardrobe, more limited purse. But she was gifted with a sense of the fitness of things, and absorbed knowledge from every experience. When she watched over the sleeping children in a professor's home while the parents went to a function, she gained more than her twenty-five cents an hour. Quiet, always courteous, she learned social usage, standards of behavior, good taste in dress. Her grades were always excellent, and everyone who knew her was interested. Soon she was coaching slow or lazy students, grading for instructors, reading to an old lady. During the last year of college she did substitute work for an entire month.

She came to college a timid, undeveloped mountain girl. She graduated an educated, capable woman of poise. When she walked forward to receive her Phi Beta Kappa key she looked as pretty and as cultured as any girl in college.

KATHERINE HENRY.

Class of Sloyd Workers at the Richardt Sloyd School in Copenhagen, Denmark. This Has Become a Famous Institution, Attended by Young and Old, Rich and Poor. In This Picture Are the Two Sons of Prince Axel of Denmark

Training Master Craftsmen in a Famous Sloyd School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Copenhagen

THE Richardt Sloyd School in Copenhagen is not only a pioneer but is considered a model of its kind. Today, 34 years after its foundation, sees the school more flourishing than ever, 60,000 pupils having passed through it.

The most remarkable thing about the school is that it is attended by young and old, rich and poor. Children from the age of six, working-class men and women, professors, doctors, officers and school teachers, architects, engineers, directors of large concerns, authors, editors, and the aristocracy all work side by side. At the present time wives and children of editors of a leading paper in Copenhagen, of two of its printers, and of one of its night watchmen are attending the school.

The teaching of joinery, cabinetmaking, and so on, is taught systematically and on a broad basis. The first models made are the same for old and young alike. The correct use of the tools is taught by a series of simple models, the wishes and capability of each individual pupil is studied, and complied with, when possible. An adult pupil, attending the school six hours a week during a winter season can in that time learn to make a simple polished or inlaid piece of furniture. Those who intend to take up the teaching of sloyd (manual training and craft work) are required to make a whole set of models. Anyone who wishes to make the required "test piece" of furniture as a proof of finished professional craftsmanship, must attend the school for a full three years. The daughter of a former Danish Prime Minister served her term of three years and afterward went into business as a cabinetmaker.

Cabinetmaking and Bookbinding

The intricacies of cabinetmaking are taught, including veneer, inlaid ornamentation of every description, carving, polishing and staining.

Bookbinding is another important branch of the school's activities, and here, too, all the pupils begin in the same way, irrespective of the ultimate end they have in view. As a rule, the pupil progresses gradually from plain to highly finished and decorative binding, by working on a set of six books. The advantage of this method of teaching is that if it is found necessary for any reason to break the course, the pupil will still have learned to do something definite. Pupils are also taught to make marbled paper of different kinds, and to make gilded or colored edges, to engrave and impress on leather and so on. The school has produced costly and elaborate bindings of great artistic merit.

Efficient Cobblers

The soling and repairing of footwear is another branch that is taught, and men and boys quickly learn to be efficient cobblers.

All the articles made at the school become the property of the pupil who makes them. He pays for the raw material used, while the school supplies the tools, and he also procures tools for home work at specially cheap rates.

The school is now owned and managed by Mme. Ingeborg Nörvegaard, a master bookbinder, who has worked in the school for a number of years and is devoted to her work. Her fellow teachers are two women, one a master cabinetmaker, the other a master bookbinder. The Richardt School, it may be mentioned, receives an annual state grant.

Students' Clipping Bureau

A good way of providing employment for girl students at the University of Texas is found in the Students' Clipping Bureau of that institution. Here, on an average, 12 girls are employed. They work two hours each day, and are paid by the hour. The girls themselves may choose what hours suit them best in which to do their work; and at all hours of the day one can see some student in the clipping bureau "doing her papers" as she calls it.

All the daily, weekly, semiweekly and triweekly newspapers, in fact, all of the newspapers published in the State of Texas, are received at the bureau. Girls perched on high chairs at a slanting table read the newspapers and mark articles which the various subscribers to the clipping service are interested in. The papers are then divided among the girls, who "clip" them. Each marked article is clipped and pasted on a label ready to be sent out to the subscriber.

By the time a girl has scanned the various newspapers she is well versed in the news of both the State and the United States.

Children's Rights

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SO MANY parents lavish love and luxuries on their boys and girls and expend large sums on their education, yet seem to take the attitude that childhood is solely a period of preparation, of investment, valuable not at all for the present, but only in the light of what it may produce in character or mature goods at some future date," a mother of my acquaintance recently said.

"In bringing up my own children, I try to remember that their lives are as much of a reality from 5 to 15 as from 50 to 60," this mother went on. "This period is an integral part of the individual's existence, as essential as any other part. His thoughts, his ambitions, his hopes, joys and griefs bulk as large on his horizon, are felt as keenly at 10 as at 40.

"I strive to conduct myself with courtesy toward my grown-up associates. Surely I shall not justify the hasty reprimand, the biting word, the impatient dismissal to a child on the ground that he is smaller in size and too inexperienced in the ways of the world to answer me in my own coin.

Careful in Pronouncing Judgment

"In the case of a fault committed or suspected, I am even more careful to hear every detail of the story from the child, and thoroughly to understand his point of view and reason for doing as he did than I should be in pronouncing judgment on a fellow adult. When I speak with him about personal matters, it is always when we are alone. Least of all should I select the family gathering at breakfast or dinner as the occasion for questioning and criticism. Never under any circumstances, favorable or the reverse, do I discuss him in the presence of strangers.

"Scarcely one person in a hundred realizes the depths of sensitiveness and pride in a child's soul. Few things torture them more acutely than the indulgence by grown-ups in personalities in their presence. No spectacle is more painful than that of a parent or relative parading a suffering youngster before a roomful of adults and picking him to pieces with sprightly comments that not one of those present would dare to utter regarding a person of mature years.

"I try to recognize my son's rights as an individual by answering his questions patiently and listening respectfully to his opinions. If he seems to be mistaken, I do not dismiss the matter with 'That's all wrong,' or 'That's nonsense.' Starting from some basic fact that we both agree upon, I try to lead his mind by logical steps within his power of reasoning to the conclusion which I wish him to have. If he wishes to do something that I deem unwise, I do not exercise my authority of peremptory veto till I have done my best to show him by a similar process of reasoning the logical and undesirable consequences of the act he has in mind.

"Our children are encouraged to join in the discussion of current affairs at table and elsewhere and their opinions are received as contributions as valuable as the grown-ups'. In every way we strive to make the home a cooperative community in which the children are citizens on an equal footing of importance with anyone else.

Received as Contributions

"On one occasion when I had permitted certain perplexities to betray themselves on my face and in my manner, my daughter, aged seven, looked up at me and said gravely: 'You know this day will never come again, Mother. You must enjoy it all you can while it is here.' Every mother and father can recall similar instances when the beauty and wonder of a child's heart has shone out in its frankness, its generosity, its quick forgiveness and its spontaneous, unquestioning loyalty. What greater claim to importance can an individual possess than this spiritual harmony in which the radiance of truth and love shines with a brightness of sincerity that we may only hope and strive to equal?

"This does not mean that my children are permitted to run at large without supervision or to do whatever they choose. One of the first things I try to impress on them as they grow old enough to begin to reason is that respect and equal treatment as individuals do not cancel the necessity for discipline and obedience to those in authority. They understand that they are as yet physically and mentally immature, inexperienced in the ways of the world, and for that reason must submit themselves to the guidance of those more experienced."

It is an unreasonable thought that the frank admission by parents of their children's human rights and the endeavor to treat them as persons worthy of consideration and respect instead of relegating them to the status of cherished but rather useless appendages to the family might reflect itself in a greater degree of sympathy and coöperation and assist in the solution of some of the vexing problems of present-day home relations?

From Chicago Schools Journal

Books for Teacher and Children

In this series of 11 articles appearing on Tuesdays and Saturdays a teacher in England answers some of the questions commonly asked by young teachers searching for the best material. The books mentioned are published in England and in most cases also in the United States. They are intended merely by way of suggestion as to type of literature and may be supplemented through the help of booksellers, libraries, and publishers' lists. Many publishers on both sides of the Atlantic issue beautiful illustrated editions of the classics at reasonable prices, and in the case of the sagas, epics and similar literary material, many collections of stories wisely selected and suitable for young people are available.

IV—Myth, Legend, and Traditional Favorites

By DOROTHY THODY

WHAT has already been said in the article on Homer with regard to good translations of the classics need not be repeated. If myth and legend is to make its immemorial appeal through our ministry we must have so reveled in its atmosphere that, in the hour of telling or reading the story, we become Greek or Roman or Celt or faery. We must have experienced for ourselves how different is the Icelandic personality from that of Chaucer's pilgrims, for example; how far removed is the thunder of the Norse Sagas from the opulence of some of the Greek favorites; what a gulf in mentality and interest lies between Andersen's "Little Mermaid," and the rune of "The Children of Lir."

The "glory that was Greece" is bright for English-speaking peoples. Certainly there is beauty and to spare for the most omnivorous reader, and every library up and down the land will give both teacher and bairn abundant material. For an appreciation of that older world the teacher and student will find such books as the following of practical value, and these will also bear him ahead along other paths and to more treasures in the classical section of the library.

Schools of Hellas, by Freeman.
The Greek View of Life, by Dickinson.
Our Debt to Greece and Rome, by Hadsels and Robinson.
Greek Studies, by Pater.
Plato and Platonism, by Pater.
Marius the Epicurean, by Pater.

For a similar purpose, children will enjoy such books as the following:

Wonder Book, by Hawthorne.
Stories from Roman History, by Beesley.
Stories from Ancient Greece, by Church.
Story of the Greek People, by Tappan.
Age of Fable, by Bulfinch.
Leaves From the Golden Bough, by Frazer.
Story of the Roman People, by Tappan.
Stories From the East, by Church.
Stories From Herodotus, by Church.
Stories From Livy, by Church.
The Enchanted Past, by Hogden.
Myths Every Child Should Know, by Mable.
Tales of Troy and Greece, by Lang.

Celtic Folklore

Of Celtic and other traditional stories, William Sharp's book, "The Laughter of Peterkin" beautifully tells three of outstanding merit—the Four White Swans, the Sons of Turenn and Darthool and the Sons of Usna; and the book is of keen interest to youth and adult. For the teacher's use such volumes as the following are excellent:

The Three Sorrows (verse), by Hyde.
The Century Edition of Macpherson's Ossian, edited by William Sharp.
Geoffrey of Monmouth's Histories, translated by Sebastian Evans.
Beowulf, translated by Hunzhe.
Lay of Havelock the Dane (in original English, edited by Skeat).
Morte d'Arthur, by Malory.
Idylls of the King, by Tennyson.
Reliques (poetry), by Percy.
Voyages and Travels of Sir John Mandeville, edited by Pollard.

Several books from the above list can be placed, entire or in part, in the children's hands (by any teacher keen enough to prepare the ground and give a little help where necessary), notably Tennyson's "Idylls" and Macpherson's "Ossian." Publications suitable for the child's own library are:

Celtic Wonder World, by Thompson.
Island of the Mighty (The Mabinogian), by Colum.
Knightly Legends of Wales (Boys' Mabinogian), by Lanier.
Boys' King Arthur, by Lanier.
Boys' Froissart, Froissart.
Stories from the Morte d'Arthur, by Thompson.
Stories of Beowulf, by Marshall.
Stories of Robin Hood, by Marshall.
Story of King Arthur and His Knights, by Pyle.
Story of Lancelot and His Companions, by Pyle.
Story of Champions of the Round Table, by Pyle.
Book of Ballads, by Thompson.
Vision of Piers Plowman, by Langland, translated by Skeat.

Of nursery favorites, several publishers have good cheap editions of Hans Andersen, and there is an excellent "Arabian Nights" told by Lawrence Housman and illustrated by Edmund Dulac. "Robinson Crusoe" is available in attractive illustrated editions. Personally, I never use "Gulliver's Travels" either for myself or in a class. Stories of Siegfried and others from the Nibelungenlied should, of course, not be omitted.

The greatest of all teachers taught by stories; and in presenting stories we are laying before the child ideals of unselfishness, courage and truth; and, since the resulting emotion is usually impersonal, his judgment is unbiased. The child who can read will take therefrom just what suits his stage of development at the moment. We need not worry over parts of some stories that seem unsuitable (though naturally we should see to it that such a tale as Bluebeard, for instance, is never included in our cupboards). The normal trend is always toward the beautiful and good, and the stories we supply do but press home the old, old truths, that courage can conquer brute might; that "love never faileth"; that the lost is always found, and the pure in heart protected; and joy and adventure, delicious fun, and the dear familiarity of everyday things, are the threads by which the child binds truth to himself as a frontlet between the eyes.

It is a matter for surprise that teachers do not more readily avail themselves of the generous help afforded by most book stores. The head of a large department is likely to be a person of perspicacity and experience, and should the inquirer choose his time so that rush hours are avoided, he will find all this experience, and a keen interest to boot, laid at his disposal. Cases are opened, books may be handled, prices are verified, publishers' lists compared and contrasted, editions procured on approval. To him who has never embarked upon such a course, let it be urged that to talk in a bookshop will clear away more of his difficulties than he ever dreamed possible. With the practical application of a little common sense, no teacher need bewail the fact that he does not know what to read of the traditional favorites, or what to give his class.

"HOG"
How simply does your dictionary define it?

LET us suppose that you need, in a hurry, a clear, concise definition of the everyday word, "hog." Hoping to get it quickly, in plain English, you consult a dictionary which, we will assume, defines it as follows:

HOG—An omnivorous suoid mammal having a mobile snout with flat expanded end containing the nostrils; specifically, any domestic variety of the wild boar (Sus scrofa) kept for its meat.

Can you truthfully say you understand every word of this definition? What is *Omnivorous*? Or *suoid*? Even words like *mammal* and *mobile* may stop you for a moment. Such words waste many precious minutes in further search!

Suppose you try again, with another dictionary. Its definition of "Hog," we will assume, reads like this:

HOG—1. A gelded pig, a barrow-pig.—2. An omnivorous non-ruminant mammal of the family *Suidae*, suborder *Artiodactyla*, and order *Ungulata*; a pig, sow or boar, a swine.

Not much better! Here you find little more than a choice of confusing scientific terms—and another word, "non-ruminant," calls for definition itself!

Now let us look up the word "hog" in

The WINSTON Simplified DICTIONARY
(ENCYCLOPEDIC EDITION)

Here you find immediately the understandable definition you want, in words of everyday speech, complete in one reference.

HOG—1. a full-grown, domestic swine; an adult of the domesticated variety of the wild pig; 2. any of various animals resembling this, as the peccary, water hog, etc.; a grasping, gluttonous person, etc.

This is the kind of definition busy people expect to find when they go to a dictionary for help. Because the WINSTON is so clear and convenient, it is the favorite of authors like Mary Roberts Rinehart, Booth Tarkington and Gamaliel Bradford. Its accuracy and scholarship are recommended by Universities: Princeton, Harvard, Columbia, University of Chicago, etc. Edited by Henry Seidel Canby, Ph.D.; William Dodge Lewis, A.M., Ped.D., Litt.D., and Thomas Kite Brown, Jr., Ph.D.

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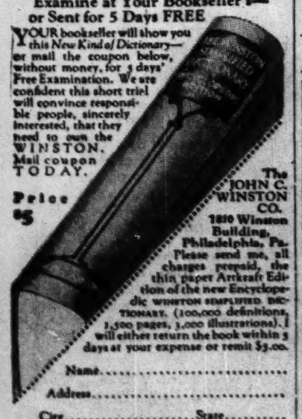

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THE HOME FORUM

Why Grasmere Was Wordsworth's Home

HAVE you visited Grasmere? If you have, I am certain that you will read on. The name will be a spell. You will recall the gem of a lake so exquisitely set in its circle of green fields and fells, the little village and its church tower peeping out from countless clumps of oak and ash and never-failing sycamore. A friend of mine only yesterday said that he was tired of the perpetual sycamores beside the farms and cottages of this country. He called the foliage "dingy." Curious, is it not? how differently things strike people. Do you remember Matthew Arnold's

"Cool farms, with open-lying stores,
Under their burnish'd sycamores"?

"Burnished" and "dingy" seem incongruous. I do not think my friend was right, but I understand what he meant. Sycamores sometimes look rather gloomy and dry, perhaps; their green is not a juicy green, does not light up in ordinary diffused light. But Matthew Arnold had noticed that in strong sunlight the surface of sycamore trees takes a sheen very much like that of the golden-greenish kind of bronze. I fancy it comes partly from the fact that the leaves are so little translucent and the shadows under the leaves therefore so dark; this throws the sunlit surfaces into relief.

But sycamores grow all over the north of England, and plenty of them further south too. One does not come to Grasmere specially to see them. What is it that one does come to see? Well, in point of fact there is no doubt that the great majority of those who come to Grasmere for any other reason than because other people go or because they are carried there on "circular tours" of chars-à-bancs, come for the very reason which started the habit in the others and set the coaches and chars-à-bancs going in the first instance; and that reason is because the poet Wordsworth lived here. I say "here" and not "there," because, thank heaven, I am here myself as I write, and, moreover, at Allan Bank, one of the most charming sites in the vale, where Wordsworth himself lived for a short time. But delightful as Allan Bank is, especially in the hands of its present hospitable owner, it is not, of course, the hub of the universe to the devout Wordsworthian. That is half a mile away, at Dove Cottage, the little peasant's cottage, where William Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy came to settle in 1799 and lived for nearly ten years, where William brought his wife Mary in 1802, where most of his best poetry and most of Dorothy's fascinating journal were written, and where no fewer than twenty-three thousand five hundred fifty-two persons paid for admission during the year which ended on the first of May last.

A goodly number indeed; and you will not be surprised at my satisfaction, dear Reader, for I have been for many years a Trustee of Dove Cottage, which is held for the benefit of the public and is kept, as far as possible, as it was in the poet's day, except that in place of his own and his family's personal possessions (some of which however have been placed in the cottage by the kindness of his descendants and other friends) there is a collection of Editions of the Poems and other books connected with Wordsworth and Coleridge and others of that circle. The tiny steep little garden at the back of the cottage is lovingly tended and stocked with the flowers which we know to have been planted in it by the Wordsworths. The little shelter is there that William made and from which he used to watch the green linnet and the hedge-sparrow and the butterfly which he has made so familiar to us. It is still a "little nook of mountain-ground," a "sweet garden-orchard, eminently fair"; and although its outlook toward the lake has been blocked by later buildings of the nineteenth century it is still, fortunately, sufficiently secluded to be peaceful, and to surround the votary with a sense of the poetic power, moral purity and spiritual nobility which lived and breathed there more than a century ago.

The sixpences of Wordsworthian pilgrims have enabled the trustees not only to keep the cottage in repair, but to buy some adjoining land to protect it from further intrusion of modern buildings: and even as I write we have made a further purchase of some neighboring cottages, old ones of characteristic build and harmonizing with Dove Cottage itself, one of which we hope in due time to turn into a small museum of local antiquities and characteristic objects of interest. We have, at any rate, safeguarded this "little nook of mountain-ground" from desecration by unsightly tea gardens and garages.

But whenever I go to Grasmere—and I have been there many a time since my first visit as a schoolboy in 1888—I feel that there is some special power in that little valley which subdues even the hand of modern materialism to tenderness of touch. The road from Windermere to Keswick goes through it, and all the summer there is an endless stream of motor traffic, coaches, chars-a-bancs, and touring cars. There are many hotels and lodging-houses—many more than there were when first I slept at the Swan, then an humble wayside inn. Yet the valley with its fortunate complexity of contours and abundance of trees manages to absorb all this provision for tourists and the tourists themselves without losing its character of cheerful domesticity and—at the same time—its kinship with the beauty and grandeur of the mountains. It is undoubtedly "the multitude of little rocky hills," the "crags and woody steeps" which have made it possible for the valley to become as populous as it is without losing its perfect charm.

If you are a thorough Wordsworthian you may remember that the fragment of the great poem that he planned but never completed, "The Recluse"—the fragment which was first published in 1888, and was accordingly until a year or two ago excluded by copyright from all except Macmillan's editions of the poems, contains a full, deliberate and loving tribute to the "dear Valley." And I confess that it is a great satisfaction to me to know that Grasmere did not just happen to be Wordsworth's home, but was the home of his deliberate choice—a dream of boyhood happily realized in his thirtieth year. Because, great poet as Wordsworth is and greatly as I love him, I have always felt (as Wordsworth of course obviously must have felt) that the vale of Grasmere has a peculiar loveliness and power of its own, unborrowed from the associations with which since Wordsworth's day it has been so greatly enriched. And I enter into Wordsworth's feelings with complete sympathy, when, after enumerating some of the charms of Grasmere, he launches into the following lines—lines which should be read slowly and with full attention to the meaning of every phrase and emphasis. "These" he says, meaning the various charms—

"These have we, and a thousand nooks of earth
Have also these, but nowhere else is found,
Nowhere (or is it fancy?) can be found
The one sensation that is here; 'tis here,
Here as it found its way into my heart
In childhood, here as it abides by day
By night, here only; or in chosen minds
That take it with them hence, where'er they go.
—'Tis, but I cannot name it, 'tis the sense
Of majesty, and beauty, and repose,
A blended holiness of earth and sky,
Something that makes this individual spot
This small abiding-place of many men,
A termination, and a last retreat,
A center, come from wheresoe'er you will,
A whole without dependence or defect,
Made for itself, and happy in itself,
Perfect contentment, unity entire."

N. S.

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When Kreisler Plays

A grave, tall, quiet man with chiselled face,
Who tucks a plum-red box beneath his chin,
Nods slightly to the leader of the band,
And, looking far beyond the misty rows
Of faces, shoulders, gleaming shirts, awaits
The moment when the music summons him.
Woodwind and 'cello die to whispered sound,
His firm hand sweeps the bow across the strings—
And angels sing their serenity!
It is the quiet end of afternoon
On upland slopes, when sunset green-and-gold
Dips sweetly down behind the western range,
And from the east the Night walks up the sky;
It is the hole of blue between grey clouds
That part at last, a finite wrack burst wide
To show the Infinite; it is the call
Of all things perfect on this bungled globe,
And, like things perfect, grave and pure and sad.
The last note dies away in thin-spun tone,
And with a ghost-smile on his chiselled face
He waits the upflare of the orchestra.
Once more his firm bow leaps, and showered notes
Of bird song and June melody drop forth,
Always to sink at length, as rapture sinks,
Into the grave perfection of the hour
When day is done and stillness folds the world.
The great house scarcely breathed until the end,
And then a mighty sigh arose before
Six thousand hands were smote in glad acclaim.

—WALTER PRICHARD EATON, in "Echoes and Realities."

Dutch Ceramic Tiles

Dutch tile-painting was at its best during the great period of Dutch art, the seventeenth century. As the Hollanders were then the leaders of all Europe in the paths of world-wide traffic, it may easily be believed that their tiles, like all the other products of their applied arts, found a market in many lands. They were exported to the German coasts of the North Sea and the Baltic and as far to the north as Denmark, and in the other direction as far as Spain and Morocco. Even in the East Indies, in the old houses of Java, as well as in certain parts of America, they must still exist in numbers. But they found their natural place in Holland itself, in the land of frequent downpours where the walls of the houses can scarcely dry out, where earth and sky are for the most part attuned to neutral harmonies of colour, and the inhabitants long for whatever is bright and gay, white and shining.

Style in the products of the applied arts has usually a utilitarian as well as an aesthetic basis. We may say, for example, that the Dutch love brass utensils and take pains to keep them bright because as their paintings convincingly prove, they take pleasure in golden lustres and the shimmer of reflected light; but we may also say that they polish so assiduously because they must, because a day suffices to dim the brilliancy of door and window fastenings. And so it may be said of their tiles that while they served the practical purpose of protecting the walls against dampness they also harmonized admirably with the white walls and with the floors which in fine houses were of white marble, in peasants' cottages of wood sprinkled with white sand.

When the best tiles were produced, during the first sixty or seventy years of the seventeenth century, they were used but sparingly in the decoration of rooms. They were set in a row along the foot of the wall where they served a practical end as baseboards. Sometimes in subordinate places, in the bedroom, the corridor, or the kitchen, they covered small expanses of wall breast-high. And they were also used in and around the fireplace where two or three rows of them were set vertically on the two projecting wall-spaces and often across the space above the fireback.

The Dutch living-room of the seventeenth century was so very simple, so white and almost bare in effect, that the tiles with their pleasing hues applied on a white ground introduced a welcome note of colour. As decorations they had the same value, perhaps, as one of the few pictures that constituted the adornment of the walls. And it was because they were of so much importance in the room and were not used in quantities that in the seventeenth century they were artistically fashioned. When in the eighteenth century the custom arose of lining certain rooms, such as kitchens, from floor to ceiling with tiles, the value of the individual tile was less considered.

The production of ceramic tiles must always remain a handicraft. We cannot demand of it the highest artistic results, and still less can we expect to find great masters among the designers of patterns. In general, artists made designs that were mechanically copied by artisans. But the repertory of such patterns was astonishingly large in the period when natural objects, figures and plant motives, were reproduced. Among forty or fifty tiles there may not be two alike. Nor at this time, it is certain, was the actual execution wholly in the hands of artisans. It is easy, upon examination, to decide whether the brush of an artist laid the strokes with sureness and intelligence or whether the stiff hand of an artisan copied a pattern in a slow painstaking fashion. In fact, the records tell that certain painters in oil—for example, Frydom and Abraham de Kooge—were also tile-painters. And at Delft, the centre of the faience industry, painting and ceramic art undoubtedly exerted a reciprocal influence. It suffices to remember the chief painters of Delft, Jan Vermeer and Carel Fabritius, who, whether they were actually or only indirectly Rembrandt's pupils, stand in their choice of yellow, at the opposite pole from Rembrandt with his golden-brown colour scheme. Their favorite colours are precisely those of the Delft faience-painter.—From "The Art of the Low Countries." Studies by WILHELM R. VALENTINER. Translated by MRS. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER.

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The Old Gardener. From an Etching by Percy Lancaster

THIS gardener is true to type—his years of living among flowers and plants has preserved a genial and placid outlook on human life. He is satisfied with his lot, modest and unobtrusive. Having done his day's work he wends his way contentedly homeward, to his cozy fireside and his modest supper, happier, perhaps, than many an august personage.

Perhaps he has a little place of his own, sweet with old-fashioned herbs and flowers, lavender and rosemary, wallflower and hollyhocks, a rose of Provence, maybe, not so gay and smart as some of the modern gardens, but possessed of an Old-World charm and a true rose scent. Meantime the gardener is busy, planting or repotting chrysanthemums here, geraniums there.

The artist has, with much sympathy and skill, transferred his subject to the copper. The composition is well-spaced and with light and shadow agreeably diffused.

Worthy of the Road

It is the prime secret of the Open Road that you are to pass nothing, despise nothing upon this earth. As you travel, many things both great and small will come to your attention; you are to regard all with open eyes and a heart of simplicity. Believe that everything belongs somewhere; each thing has its fitting and luminous place within this mosaic of human life. The Road is not open to those who withdraw the skirts of intolerance or lift the chin of pride. Rejecting the least of those who are called common or unclean, it is (curiously) you yourself that you reject. — DAVID GRAYSON, in "The Friendly Road."

"Ne regarde point en bas, mais en haut!"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

QUELLE impression de découragement peut donner l'aspect de quelqu'un qui marche les épaules voûtées, la tête basse, les yeux fixés à terre! Et quel heureux changement, quelle transformation quand cette même personne, répondant à un appel extérieur ou intérieur, sort soudain de sa rêverie, lève son regard, redresse les épaules, et, avec un joyeux sourire, suit avec intérêt ce qui se passe autour d'elle. L'attitude de la réceptivité, de attente, de la confiance—que cela fait plaisir de la voir! Ces paroles familières du poète anglais Robert Browning: "Ne regarde point en bas, mais en haut!" expriment le fait qu'en reconnaissant à quel service, à quels usages l'Amour divin a destiné l'homme, nous pouvons acquérir l'habitude d'élever les regards, gagner la voie des aspirations et de la consécration.

A coup sûr, le dessein de Dieu est d'employer tout ce qu'Il crée, et l'infinie perfection ne pourrait et ne voudrait créer que la perfection. En nous accoutumant à regarder constamment vers le modèle parfait, l'idéal-Christ, nous abandonnons le faux concept qui tient des sens, le concept charnel de l'existence. Apprenant à chercher et à trouver les vérités spirituelles, nous arrivons à savoir que leur opposé, les apparences matérielles, ne sont que des illusions n'ayant pas de but divin. Nous entrons ainsi dans une réalisation du dessein de Dieu et constatons que ce dessein s'exprime éternellement par l'homme, Son image.

Regarder constamment en haut, vers l'Esprit; telle est la vraie prière; mais les mortels ont demandé les bénédictions divines tout en continuant à diriger leur attente vers une théorie matérielle de l'existence,—vers la matière en tant que source, approvisionnement, législatrice et exécutrice. Fermement et sûrement, la Science Chrétienne élève notre pensée au-dessus de la matière et de ses fantasmagories variées; elle nous permet de communier avec l'Entendement divin, de puiser à cette source—en un mot, de le refléter, non seulement au cours de ce qu'on nomme d'ordinaire le culte, le service divin, mais en tout temps.

Il est dit que Jésus de Nazareth "leva les yeux" lorsqu'il déclara: "Père, je te rends grâce de ce que tu m'as exaucé! Je savais bien que tu m'exauces toujours." Puis il appela son ami Lazare et le fit sortir de la tombe où la croyance matérielle l'avait enseveli. Y eut-il jamais une attente plus sincèrement dirigée en haut, une assurance plus transcendante, que ce qu'exprimait cette prière? Il connaissait le Père comme Principe divin, Entendement, Esprit, et l'homme en tant qu'éternel rejeton spirituel de cette source. Il connaissait, ainsi que le dit Mrs. Eddy, l'"identité immuable de l'homme." Sous cette rubrique marginale, elle a écrit dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, p. 261 *(Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, "Vous détachant des mutations du temps et du sens, vous ne perdrez ni les objets durables et les fins de la vie, ni votre propre identité."

Combien il devient évident que le dessein divin, les usages auxquels l'homme est destiné, sont spirituels! Par l'influence salutaire de la Science Chrétienne, on comprend que les objets et les fins de la vie ne sont point matériels; que le matériel est, en réalité, insubstantiel et passager; que le spirituel seul est réel. Le regard qui s'élève, la pensée ascendante des hommes est symbolisée dans les sphères supérieures auxquelles l'humanité atteint aujourd'hui. Même dans le domaine des recherches physiques, on reconnaît que ce qu'on nomme le monde matériel est un monde irréel, un monde d'apparences et de conjectures, et cela indique une tendance croissante à regarder en haut, à chercher l'origine et l'utilité divines de l'homme à la ressemblance de Dieu. La claire lumière de la vraie Science pénètre graduellement les brumes des sens, et les faits spirituels se discernent de plus en plus.

Par une compréhension divinement scientifique, l'humanité est en voie d'apprendre à regarder en haut, vers le modèle parfait, vers l'idée-Christ, que Jésus de Nazareth éleva afin que le monde entier pût la voir, la reconnaître vraiment, et la suivre en vérité. "C'est l'esprit qui vivifie, la chair ne sert de rien. Les paroles que je vous ai dites sont esprit et vie." Telle fut sa déclaration nette, son assurance. C'est surtout grâce à l'étude consacrée des "paroles" et des œuvres qui les illustrent, que Mrs. Eddy découvrit la Science Chrétienne. Pour conclure l'affirmation précitée, elle dit: "Fixant vos regards sur les réalités célestes, vous vous élèverez à la conscience spirituelle de l'être, de même que l'oiseau qui est sorti de l'œuf, et qui lustre ses ailes pour prendre son essor vers le ciel." Par son enseignement et sa pratique, la Science Chrétienne corrobore les paroles et les œuvres exaltantes du Guide, Jésus de Nazareth.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français s'adresser à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Beauty Treads Softly

I am remembering an August night—
A night of cool, damp stillness;
A night with a hush of wonder
Trembling through its hours.
Before me, three exquisite buds
Of alabaster whiteness,
Of elusive, delicious fragrance
Are unfolding
In surprising order.

Slowly, with elegant precision,
Like a slender white princess
Of Fairyland,
A long bud parts its
Many petaled lips
And spills its heavy fragrance
On the night.
Peer as I will into the wonderland
Of lacy stillness that lies just beyond
I cannot see the flower's hidden heart
Until the petals,
Cool as blades of ice,
Fall slowly back
In orderly array.

At last the lovely chalice bud unfurls
And fairy spears fall noiselessly in place.

Perhaps tomorrow I shall hear it said:
"Your Night-Blooming Cereus bore
Three lovely blooms; too bad
They do not last."

"Oh, but they do,"
My heart is sure to sing.
"Beauty, that treads so softly
On the night,
That is a miracle of loveliness,
Can never fade:
It lives forever
In each grateful heart."

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

"Look not thou down but up!"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHAT an impression of hopelessness it may give to see someone going along with bent shoulders, drooping head, and eyes fixed on the ground! And what a happy change, what a transformation, takes place when that same person, because of some call from without or from within, looks up suddenly, lifts the brooding gaze, straightens the shoulders, and smiles interestedly and genially on what is going on around him! The attitude of receptivity, expectancy, trust—how good it is to see! The familiar words of Robert Browning, "Look not thou down but up!" figure forth the fact that through recognition of the service, the uses, to which divine Love designs and purposes man, we may gain the way of looking up, the way of aspiration and consecration.

Surely God's purpose is to use all that He creates; and infinite perfection could and would create only perfection. As we constantly accustom ourselves to look up to the perfect model, the Christ-ideal, we leave the false, sensuous, or carnal concept of existence. By learning to look for and find the spiritual verities we know their opposite, material appearances to be but illusions, having no divine purpose. So we enter into a realization of God's purpose and find that purpose being eternally expressed through man, His image.

This constant looking up to Spirit is true prayer; but mortals have been asking for divine blessings with their expectation still centered on a material theory of existence; on matter as source, supply, lawgiver, and executor. Christian Science steadily and surely lifts our thought above matter and its varied phantasmagoria, and enables us to commune with, draw upon—in short, reflect—divine Mind, not only at those seasons of what is usually termed worship, divine service, but always.

It is recorded that Jesus of Nazareth "lifted up his eyes" as he declared: "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always." Then he called his friend Lazarus from the grave in which material belief had buried him. Was there ever a truer upward-looking, a more transcendent assurance, than was then uttered in prayer? He knew the Father as divine Principle, Mind, Spirit, and man as the eternal spiritual offspring of this source. He knew, to use Mrs. Eddy's words, the "immutable identity of man." Under that marginal heading she has written (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 261), "Breaking away from the mutations of time and sense, you will neither lose the solid objects and ends of life nor your own identity."

How very evident it is becoming that the divine purpose, the uses of man, are spiritual! Through the healing influence of Christian Science it is being realized that the objects and ends of life are not material; that the material is, in fact, unsubstantial and fleeting; that the spiritual is the only real. The upward look, the rising thought of men, is symbolized in the higher ranges of human attainment today. The acknowledgment, even in the field of physical research, that what is termed the material world is a shadow world, a world of appearances and speculation, shows the increasing tendency to look up, to seek the divine origin and uses of man in God's likeness. The clear light of true Science is penetrating the mists of sense, and spiritual facts are being increasingly discerned.

Through divinely scientific understanding, humanity is learning to look up to the perfect model, the Christ-idea, which Jesus of Nazareth lifted up that all the world might see, recognize truly, and truly follow. "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life." This was his clear declaration and assurance. Mainly through the consecrated study of "the words" and the works which illustrated them, Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science. Concluding the above statement she says, "Fixing your gaze on the realities supernal, you will rise to the spiritual consciousness of being, even as the bird which has burst from the egg and preens its wings for a skyward flight." Through its teaching and practice Christian Science is corroborating the uplifting words and works of the Way-shower, Jesus of Nazareth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Arrival

Where runs the river? Who can say
Who hath not followed all the way
By alders green and sedges grey
And blossoms blue?

Where runs the river? Hill and wood
Curve round to hem the eager flood;
It cannot straightly as it would
Its path pursue.

Yet this we know: O'er whatso plains
Or rocks or waterfalls it strains,
At last the vast the stream attains;
And I, and you.

—FRANCIS WILLIAM BOURDILLON. Poems.

Illustrious Book Binders

Among the elements which constitute the value of a book—rarity of course being essential—one might say he counted the binding highest. He was not alone in this view, for it would be difficult to give the uninitiated a conception of the importance attached to this mechanical department of book-making by the adepts. About a third of Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron is, if I recollect rightly, devoted to bindings. There are binders who have immortalised themselves—as Staggemier, Walther, Payne, Padaloup, Hering, De Rome, Bozerian, Deseuille, Bradel, Faulkner, Lewis, Hayday, and Thomson. Their names may sometimes be found on their work, not with any particularities, as if they required to make themselves known, but with the simple brevity of illustrious men. Thus you take up a morocco-bound work of some eminence, on the title-page of which the author sets forth his full name and profession, with the distinctive initials of certain learned societies to which it is his pride to belong; but the simple and dignified enunciation, deeply stamped in his own golden letters, "Bound by Hayday," is all that that accomplished artist deigns to tell.

And let us, after all, acknowledge that there are few men who are entirely above the influence of binding. No one likes sheep's clothing for his literature, even if he should not aspire to russia or morocco. Adam Smith, one of the least showy of men, confessed himself to be a beau in his books. Perhaps the majority of men of letters are so to some extent, though poets are apt to be ragamuffins. It was Thomson, I believe, who used to cut the leaves with his snuffers. . . .

The aspirations of the collectors, however, in this matter, go out of the boundaries of the sphere of the utilitarian into that of the aesthetic. Their priests and prophets, by the way, do not seem to be aware how far back this veneration for the coverings of books may be traced, or to know how strongly their votaries have been influenced in the direction of their taste by the traditions of the middle ages. The binding of a book was, of old, a shrine on which the finest workmanship in bullion and the costliest gems were lavished. The psalter or the breviary of some early saint, a portion of the Scriptures, or some other volume held sacred, would be thus enshrined. It has happened sometimes that tattered fragments of them have been preserved as effective relics within outer shells or shrines; and in some instances, long after the books themselves have disappeared, specimens of these old bindings have remained to us beautiful in their decay.—JOHN HILL BURTON, in "The Book Hunter."

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STOCKS SHOW RESISTANCE TO PRESSURE

Some New Lows for Year Are Recorded—Tone at Close Heavy

NEW YORK (AP)—Large-scale liquidation again poured relentlessly into the stock market today, and the week closed with the general level of prices at still a new minimum. But the list developed impressive resistance to selling pressure, and losses were moderate.

The selling was absorbed more easily than it was yesterday, however, and few losses exceeded two points. Faint rallying tendencies appeared in the final transactions, and closing prices averaged fractionally above the lowest. The closing tone, however, was heavy. Total transactions for the two-hour session approximated 2,000,000 shares.

U. S. Steel sagged a point to 144½, duplicating its previous minimum, but rallied to close steady. American Telephone also closed unchanged. Du Pont and American Water Works actually gained a point each, and International Harvester and Allied Chemical gained fractionally.

American Can was under heavy pressure for a time, and dropped four points, but it closed down only 3¼. Electric Power & Light and Union Pacific lost four points, North American, Vanadium, National Cash Register and New York Central two points, and Consolidated Gas, United Corporation, General Electric and Radio, about a point each. General Electric and Radio were prominent issues breaking into new low ground.

A Window in Wall Street

A BOOK OF VERSES

For those whose day is incomplete without some of the rhythm that beats like a pulse from the New York Stock Exchange through electric arteries all over the land, conservative market observers are looking about for something other than actual trading in stocks. Perhaps Hilaire Belloc's ballad on consols and Boers will fill the bill. Rhyme and reason don't always go hand in hand. But when there seems to be little reason to stock market behavior, the best way to take a speculative excursion may be to invest in a book of rhyme.

WHY UP—WHY DOWN?

The reasons behind the selling of stocks at New York—if there are any reasons—are obscure. Most people have ceased to ask for explanations, and fewer are offering them. The fact may be that selling has gone beyond that point where sound reasons for it can be advanced. A little more than a year ago people were in a constant state of amazement at the spectacle of ever-rising prices. What was behind the unprecedented advance? Reasons for the rise were forthcoming—for a while. But after the market had continued for some time longer to make new highs day after day, there were few willing to commit themselves as to what was behind the buying. Then the crash came. By the rule of inversion, it may be easy to find a good sign that no one now is willing to say why the selling continues.

PREFERRING PREFERRED

A dividend in hand is worth two chances of market appreciation in the price of a stock. Some such opinion seems to be guiding purchases of securities just now, to judge from reports that in the public's favor common stocks have been replaced to some extent at least by preferred issues. An investment trust lately offered to convert a limited amount of its common into preferred and the offer was oversubscribed three times.

GREENER PASTURES

New England seems about to have more of its hills dotted with those soft, white, woolly spots that, as one draws nearer, are disclosed to be grazing sheep. The New England sheep-raising industry is looking forward to a decided stimulus as shipments of stock from western areas affected by drought are pending. Sheep by the carload, bought at extremely low prices, probably will be brought into New England within a few weeks to increase the size of existing flocks or to establish foundation flocks on farms not now keeping sheep. The New England Sheep and Wool Growers' Association and the Department of Agriculture are sponsoring the movement of sheep.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Every indication points to the probability that the drastic liquidation of the past few weeks is practically completed. Important banking interests have undoubtedly taken over large blocks of stocks from weak holders, thus greatly improving the market's technical position. A gradual recovery is in order at this time in which we favor stocks of those companies whose earnings have held up during the present business decline.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: The market has yet to indicate a level at which resistance to selling may confidently be expected. But a great many stocks are at prices which make them attractive for either speculative or investment funds.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: While the current liquidation has brought many issues down to attractive levels, we advise purchases only for a trading recovery.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: While the atmosphere of gloom is still intense, it is possible, here and there, to find a ray of hope. For the first time in several weeks there has been a slight increase in commodity prices. The gain is indeed small, but at least affords ground for the hope that bottom has at last been reached.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: We would be cautious in making purchases for trading purposes, although we do believe that sound common stocks are at a buying level for the long-pull holder, who does not expect to make his purchases at the very lowest point.

Josephthal & Co., New York: From the investment standpoint, we would point out that the market has absorbed so much bad news, both domestic and foreign, that it is likely that prices are near their bottom. At least it seems reasonable policy to begin to buy investment stocks which have declined to levels where their value is evident.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Today's short session is bound to be faced with heavy selling pressure carried over from last night's very weak close.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: We believe that sound stocks can be bought at their present level with reasonable prospects for substantial profits in the next years.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: Accumulate good stocks but only on material reactions. No one can say that even these stocks will not go lower still, but on the basis that it is impossible to pick the exact bottom and that in time the most desirable issues still sell materially higher, it seems wise to begin buying on a scale now.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
December	.77	.78⅛	.76⅝	.77⅝
March	.81	.82	.80¾	.81¾
May	.83	.84	.83¾	.83¾
Corn				
December	.76¾	.77⅛	.76¼	.77⅛
March	.78	.78	.78	.78⅛
May	.80⅛	.82	.80⅛	.81⅝
Oats				
December	.38⅝	.38¾	.38¼	.38½
March	.38	.38¼	.37⅞	.38⅛
May	.39½	.39¾	.39⅛	.39⅜
Lard				
October	11.20	11.25	11.20	11.20
December	10.60	10.65	10.57	10.42
January	10.50	10.50	10.37	10.42

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON (AP)—Money today was 1½ per cent; discount rates—short bills 2-1/16 per cent; three months 3⅛ to ¼ per cent.

Closing Prices

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 18	Last Oct. 17
41⅝	9		Abitibi	2000	10	9	10	9
37⅝	19¾	1.60	Adams Ex	200	20½	20	20	21
34¾	20¾	1⅛	Addressograph	100	31¼	31½	31½	31½
15⅝			Ahumada	7300	10⅝	9⅝	9⅞	10⅛
135¾	98½	.31	Air Reduc	100	10	10	10	10½
36	10	1½	Airway El	200	½	½	½	½
3½	½		Ajax Rubber	700	6¼	5¾	6	6
9¾	4½		Alaska Jun	300	80	78	78	78
72	43	1.80†	Allegh St	18300	15	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
38¾	13⅛		Alleghany	40	70	70	70	
104	70	3½	Alliance R	10300	202½	200	200½	200
343	190¼	.60	Allied Chem	300	123¾	122½	122½	122½
120¼	13¼		Allied Ch pf	1400	49¾	48¾	48¾	49
88	39½	3	Allis-Chal	1200	41	41	41	41¾
31½	18		Amerada	200	31	31	31	31
41¾	23¾		Am Ag Ch pf	200	41	39	39	39
97⅞	39		Am Bk Note	700	61	60	60	60
81½	23¾		Am Bosch	1100	48¾	46	47½	47¾
84¾	37	2.40	Am Brake	10	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼
128	118	7	Am Brake pf	1200	11¾	11	11	11
21¾	6¾		Am Br Boy	700	70	65	65½	67
84	60½	7	Am Br Boy pf	69200	113⅞	110¾	111	114¾
156½	108¾	4†	Am Can	800	38½	36	36	39
83½	30	6	Am Car & F	100	30	30	30	30
68⅞	38	3	Am Chain	300	38¾	38¼	38¼	38½
178¼	36½	2†	Am Chicle	300	124	120	120	123
33	9¼		Am Com Alc	100	28	28	28	29
38½	20		Am European	9700	38	36¾	37	37¾
81½	23¾		Am & Fgn	1100	85	82½	82½	85
101	83⅛	6	Am & Fgn 6	200	89	89	89	89
111⅛	88	7	Am & Fgn 7	200	93	93	93	
100⅜	82		Am & Fgn 7pf	200	9	9	9	9¾
33¾	8⅛	2	Am Hawaii	1300	3¼	3¼	3¼	4
7	1⅝		Am Hide	7	17		14½	14½
34⅞	16¼		Am Hide pf	400	28⅝	28⅛	28¾	29
41⅞	28½	3†	Am Ice	3100	38	34¾	35	38¼
85¾	31⅝	2†	Am Inst Corp	300	30	29¾	29¾	30
106	8		Am Loco	800	21½	20½	21¼	21¾
14½	3½		Am Mach & Met	100	21½	20½	21¼	21¾
51½	19	3	Am Metals	4000	68½	62	62	65
119¾	62	14	Am Pwr&Lt	100	104¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
107	88	6	Am P & L	200	88¾	88¼	88¼	88
87⅞	75	3½	Am P&L pf A	200	85	85	85	85
89½	80	5	Am P&L pf st	4700	21¾	20¾	21	21
39¾	20	1½	Am Radiat	38	140¾	140¼	140¾	141
148	126⅛	7	Am Radiat pf	400	11	10¾	10¾	11
37	10¼		Am Republ	3400	36½	35	35½	36¾
100⅞	35¾	2†	Am Roll Mill	300	87½	86	86¼	88
67⅝	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	400	7¼	7	7	
26½	7	2	Am Seating	400	14	13¾	13¾	14
3⅝	1¼		Am Shipbg	70	41¼	40	41¼	
84½	40	6	Am Ship Bld	200	101¼	101¾	101¼	101½
103⅜	100⅞	6	Am Smelt 2pf	3800	51½	51¼	51½	52
79½	61	4	Am Smelt	300	138⅜	136¾	138½	139¼
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
22½	3⅛		Am Solvents	2700	21	21	20¾	21¼
52¼	29	3	Am Stl Fnd	600	39½	39	39	39½
55½	39	2†	Am Stores	100	43	42	42	42¾
69½	40	3	Am Sugar	15700	196	194½	195¾	196¼
274¼	192¾	9	Am Tel&T	100	165¾	165½	165¾	169¼
141¾	115½	8	Am Type	10000	73	71¼	72¾	73
124⅞	71½	1†	Am Wat W	300	104⅞	104⅞	104¾	
108¼	99½	6	Am Wat W pf	200	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛
20¼	7		Am Wool	307	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
9	3⅜	4	Am Writ et	100	30	30	30	
44¾	20½	4	Am Writ pf	300	68¾	64½	64½	68
6	6		Am Zinc new	9800	35⅞	34¾	35¼	35¼
81½	34½	2½	Anaconda	1100	33	32	32	33
31	17½	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	100	100	100	100
115½	100	6.50	Anchor C pf	1200	15½	15	15½	16½
37¼	15	1	Andes Cop	400	19	18⅝	19⅛	19
29¾	17½	2	Arch Dan	200	74	74	74	74
82¾	71½	7	Armour D pf	1200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅞
8¾	3⅛		Arm Ill A	2100	5¼	5	5¼	5⅝
4⅞	1⅞		Arm Ill B	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
13¾	6		Arnold Cons	20	80	80	80	80
100	21	7	Art Loom pf	100	22	22	22	22
28⅜	21¾		Art Metals	700	26¾	26¾	26¾	27
58½	26⅝	2½	Asso Dry G	100	88	88	88	
100½	85		Assoc DG 2pf	1400	195¾	194½	194½	196½
242½	194	10	Atchison	300	108⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
109¾	102¾	5	Atchison pf	100	47½	47¼	47¼	
80¾	47½	5	Atl G&W	200	54	54	54	
65⅛	52	1†	Atl G&WI pf	2500	23½	23¼	23¼	24¼
51⅝	32⅝	1†	Atl Refin	2400	62	58½	58½	
108	56¼	4	Atlas Powd	500	12¼	11¾	12	12
37	11¾	1†	Atlas Stores	3700	75¼	72¾	74	75¾
26¾	7¾	4§	Auburn Auto	100	3	3		
8¾	3½		Atlas Tack	800	70½	69	70¼	70¾
81¾	37	.3	Auto Strop A	2000	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¾
9⅛	3¾		Aviation					

—B—

38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	4000	25¾	25¼	25¼	25¾
122¾	79½	7	Balt & O	5400	82	79⅞	81	83
110½	106⅞	6½	Bamber pf	200	59	58¾	58¾	60
84½	68¾	3½	Bangor & A	10	111	111	111	111½
116¼	109		Bangor&A pf	4000	116	113½	116	116½
34	15⅝	2	Barnsdall A	300	72	72	72	72
92	67½	4	Beatrice	400	105	103	105	105
109¼	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	300	80	80	80	81½
61¼	48¾	3	Beechnut	100	3½	3½	3½	77
6⅜	2½		Belding H	410	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	77
85½	76⅝	1.38	Belg NR ppf	2800	18¾	18½	18¾	18½
87¾	18½	2	Bendix	14	41	40½	40¾	41
56¼	31½	2	Best & Co	2000	71¼	70¾	72¼	71¾
110¼	69¼	6	Beth Steel	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5	2		Booth Fish	5200	68	66⅝	66⅝	69
90⅜	60½	3	¶ Borden	1500	17⅜	16¾	17	17¼
50½	16¼	3	Borg Warner	9300	13½	12½	13	14
25⅝	12½		Briggs	1500	4¾	4¾	4⅞	4⅝
22¼	4		Brockway	1500	66⅝	66	66½	66¾
78⅝	58⅜	4	Bkyn Man T	100	57	57	57	57
66⅛	53	5	Bkyn-Qu'n pf	600	108	107	107	110
178¾	107	5	Bkyn Un G	200	13	13	13	13
30¾	12½		Bruns Balke	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
35⅝	5½		Bruns Term	1400	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	15⅛
31⅝	13		Bucyrus	300	29	29	29	29¾
30½	12¾	2½	Bucy cv pf	1600	5⅝	5¼	5⅞	5¾
40⅜	12¾	1	Budd Mfg	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
10¼	4⅛	1	Budd Wheel	500	19	18¾	18¾	19¼
14⅝	8½		Bullard	100	9	9	9	
74	18½		Burns Br B	100	19	19	19	
35	15¼		Burroughs	2500	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	25¾
51⅞	22	1	Bush Term	1600	28½	27⅝	28¼	28
46½	27¾	2§	Bush T dcb	400	102¼	100	100	102½
110	99	7	Bush T dcb	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4¼	1¾	.50	Butte Cop	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	
11⅝	2		Butte & Sup	200	13	13	13	
29⅜	12		Butterick	3000	48½	48½	48½	49½
112⅜	48¼		Byers					

—C—

77½	48½	4	Calif Pack	2000	50	48½	50	50½
			Callahan	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2½	⅞		Campbell	500	13¼	13	13	
30	13	2	Calu & Ariz	1000	37	36	37	37½
89½	36		Calu & Hecla	200	10	10	10	10
33⅜	9⅞		Canada Dry	1200	51¼	50	50	52
57⅞	50	5	Can Pac	3500	169¾	167¾	167¾	170
226⅜	165¾	10	Can Pac n wi	1500	26	19¼	20	20
52¼	40		Cannon Mills	100	11⅞	11⅞	11½	13¼
34¼	19¼	1.60	Capital Adm	100	30	30	30	
28¾	11⅜	3	Capital A pf	50	93	93	93	
43	30		Carso C&O	12500	119⅜	117¾	118¼	120
95	86⅜	4	Case Thresh	20	122¼	122¼	122¼	122½
362¾	117¼	6	Caterpillar	300	3¼	3	3	3¼
132	115	7	Celotex ct	1000	9¼	9	9	
12	9		Celotex	120	40	36	36	44
60	9	3	Celotex pf	600	24½	23½	23¾	24¼
84¾	25	7	Cen Aguirre	400	210	210	210	
30½	20¾	1½	Cen of NJ	100	3½	3½	3½	
315	200½	8†	Century Rib	1500	32½	32	32¼	33¼
8¼	3½		Cerro de P	300	4¾	4	4	4⅛
65¾	31½	4	Cert Teed	100	20	20	20	21
15⅞	4		Cert-Teed pf	300	21	20	21	21
45½	20		Checker Cab	1000	47½	47	47½	47
67⅞	18¾	4.30	Ches Corp	2500	44⅜	41¾	41½	42
82½	47	3	Chess & Ohio	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
44¾	27¾	2.50	Chi & Alton	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	1⅝		Chi & Alt pf	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10⅝	1½		Chi Gt West	2200	7⅞	6⅝	7	7⅛
17¾	6¾		Chi Gt W pf	4000	9¾	8¾	8¾	9
52¾	28⅛		Chi M&SP	400	15	14½	14½	15
26¾	6		Chi M&SP pf	200	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¾
46¼	13⅞	5	Chi &NW	500	10½	10½	10½	10¾
89⅞	45¼		Chi Pneu	600	74¾	74	74	76¾
37	9⅛	7	Chi RI	100	105	105	105	105
125¼	76	7	Chi RI 7%	60	24	24	24	
110⅝	105	7	Chi Yel Cab	700	36½	32½	35	36¾
32	24	3	Childs	90	32	32	32	
67⅝	32½	2.40	Chile Copper	3800	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	17
65	33	4	Chrysler	1600	37	36	36	37
43	16⅜		City Ice	600	4½	4¼	4½	
49	36	3.60†	City Stores	43	70¾	70½	70¾	
133¼	3⅜		Clev & Pitt	200	89	89	89	
80	74½	3½	Cl Eng Eq	600	166¼	165¾	165½	167
20⅝	9¾	6	Coca Cola	1000	12½	12	12¼	13
191¾	113¼		Collins&A	1000	25⅞	24¾	25	25
15¾	13		Colo Fuel	300	61	61	61	62
77	24¼	3	Colo South	10	67	67	67	
95	61	3	Colo So 2pf	13500	44½	43¾	43¾	44½
75	60	4	Colum Gas	200	107¼	107¼	107¼	108
87	42¾	2.40	Col Gas pf A	200	97½	97½	97½	98
116	104	6	Col Gas pf B	1000	96	94¾	95¾	96
100	91	5	Col Carbon	10000	95¾	94	95	96
109	91	3	Col Graph	8500	11	10½	10¾	11
37⅜	16½	2	Com Cred	800	22	21½	22	22
40⅝	21		Com Cred pf	20	25⅜	24	25⅜	27
26½	22	1¾	Com Cred pf A	100	37	37	37	37
44⅜	31¼	3	Com Cr pf B	400	34	33½	34	34
5	2		Com Inv war	100	5	5	5	5
23¼	4		Com Sol	9500	18¾	17½	17½	19¼
38	17⅛	.60	Commwith So	14500	10¼	10	10¼	10¼
20¼	9⅝		Conde Nast	2900	8	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
57	35⅝	2	Congoleum	200	14¼	14¼	14⅜	14⅞
19¾	7⅞		Con Film pf	1400	18½	17⅞	17⅞	19
27¾	13½	2	Con Film pf	10000	93¾	92½	92¾	93½
28¼	16¼	2	Con Gas	100	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜	104
105½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	200	42	42	42	42
62	40	6	Con Ry C pf	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
2	½		Con Textile	1400	21¼	21	21	21¾
52½	18½		Cont Bak A	1200	3½	3	3	3½
8	3		Cont Bak B	300	71¼	71	71	72¼
94½	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	2500	48¼	47½	47½	47¾
71⅝	48¼	2½	Cont Can	1000	66	65½	65½	67
73⅝	45½	2.40	Cont Ins	100	28	28	28	29
35⅝	5½		Cont Motors	2800	13¼	13	13½	13¾
31⅝	13		Cont Oil	3000	13	12¾	13	13¼
30½	12¾	1	Cont Shares	4500	26¾	25¾	25¾	26⅝
40⅜	12¾	3†	Corn Prod	1500	149¾	149¼	149¾	150
112½	73½	7	Corn Prod pf	100	12½	12	12	12⅜
151⅛	140		Coty	100	28	28	28	
33	10	2†	Cream of Wh	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	
35⅜	25½		Crex Carpet	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
29½	9	1	Crown Zell	200	32½	32½	33½	33
78⅜	67⅛		Crown Cork pf	200	62½	62½	62½	63⅜
36	33½		Crucible	100	109	109	109	109
83⅜	63½	3†	Crucible pf	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
117	10	7	Cuba Cane Prod	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
19½	5¼		Cuba Co	400	39¾	39¼	39¼	40¾
48	33¼	6	Cudahy	100	101	101	101	103½
138½	101	6	Curtis Pub	100	118¼	118	118½	118¾
131¾	114⅜	7	Curtis P pf	3800	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
14⅞	4⅝		Curtiss Wr	1800	6	5¾	5¾	6
19¾	5¾	7	Curtiss Wr A	10	110	110	110	
130	100		Cushman ⅞%	3000	51⅞	50½	50½	52
90⅛	50⅛	3½§	Cutler					

—D—

43⅝	18¾	7	Davison	300	21	19¾	19¾	21¾
94½	70	9	Deere of	600	23¾	22¾	22¾	
181	145½	6	Del & Hud	700	106	105	105¼	106¼
183	105	6†	Del Lack&W	200	37¼	36½	36¾	37¾
88	38½	8	Denv RG pf	1800	188	185¼	185¾	190
25	10		Del Edison	1000	209½	202	209½	210
253¾	183¼	8	Diamond M	100	8	8	8	9
354½	135	8	Dome Mines	12000	92½	90¾	92	91¾
10⅜	6¾	1†	Dupont	500	130½	128½	130½	130¼
148¼	90¾	6†	Dupont deb					
135	114½							

—E—

23¼	8	1½	Eastern RM	9500	186¾	184½	185½	185¾
255½	175¾	15	East Kodak	4000	181½	178¾	180¼	181¾
37¼	15¾	3	Eaton Axle	100	40	40	40	40
62	39	6	Elkinton pf	3200	38	38	38½	39½
114½	33	7	Elec Auto Li	40	105¾	104½	104½	
110¾	104¼	7	El Auto L pf	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	
116	93	6	Elec Boat	11000	46½	44	44	48½
103⅛	44	3	Elec P&L	100	85¼	83¾	85¼	86¾
163	95	8	El P&L 1st	1000	89¾	81½	89½	81½
79¼	51¼	3	Elec Stk Bat	200	41½	40	40	44½
88	38½	2.40	Emp P S	700	37½	37½	37¾	37½
80	30½	2	Equit Bldg	1000	34¼	33¾	34	34
73¾	53¾	4	Erie	1000	51¾	51¼	51¾	51¾
27¾	20		Erie 1 pf	200	5	5	5	5
54¾	4		Evans Auto L					

—F—

111¼	101	7	Fairb M pf	10	400	400	400	7
27½	7	1	Fashion Pk	100	7	7	7	24½
80	23		Fash Park pf	30	25	25	25	

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 18	Last Oct. 17
13⅝	9		Fed Dept St	100	11	10½	10½	12
19¾	7		Fed Mot Tr	100	13½	13½	13½	14½
35⅛	18	2.00	Fed Motor P	100	31½	31½	31½	32
25⅛	13	2.40	Fed Mot P pf	100	23	23	23	25
100½	80	2.00	Fed Wat Svc	300	84¾	84¾	84¾	
100½	43	6½	Fidelity Ins	100	54	54	54	
19¾	8		Fifth Nat Inv	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
32⅞	9½		Filene pf	100	18	18	18	18
11	3¾	1	Fisk Rub	1900	28¼	27¾	28	28¼
11	4¼		Fleischmann	2600	40	38¾	40	43¼
84¾	41		Florsheim	400	57	57	57	
103¾	84	3	Foster Wh	300	84¾	84¾	84¾	85
28⅝	6		Fox A	20800	31¾	31¼	31¾	33¾
85½	33	4†	Freeport Tex	3600	34¾	33½	33¾	

—G—

111⅞	97⅝	4†	Gen Am Tk	2400	99½	97⅝	98½	99½
32	14		Gen Asphalt	4100	30¾	30	30	30
49⅛	21¾	3	Gen Bak pf	100	44	44	44	44
100	84	4	Gen Bronze	200	14½	14½	14½	
25⅝	11	1.60	Gen Cable A	100	20	20	20	20½
100⅝	84	6	Gen Cable pf	100	84	84	84	84
160⅝	88		Gen Elec	52400	31½	30¾	30¾	31
60	40½	2§	Gen Foods	16500	49¾	48¾	49	49¾
62	40½	2§	Gen Foods pf	4100	61	60	60	
100	60	3	Gen Gas pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
111	93	3†	Gen Gas pf	800	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
100⅞	92

FALL RIVER COTTON CLOTH TRADE QUIET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The majority of sales in the local cloth market this week was in the lower counts, with demand being chiefly for plain goods in widths ranging from 25 to 56 inches in counts extending from 20x 12 to 72x80. Some little business, however, was done in wide odds and pongees.

The 31½-inch, 48 square, 8:20s, were most sought in the narrow goods field. Spot and contract orders were taken on the basis of 3⅞ cents. A little business was done in 25-inch, 40x32s, 14:75s, at 2 13-16 cents.

Thirty-six-inch cloths sold moderately, with deliveries running into January. Volume business is anticipated in this line on the basis of the current outlook.

Scrims, marquisettes and printcloth yarn goods have sold fairly well. Demand for sateens has been principally for small lots of 37½-in., 64x104, 4:37s, at from 7⅝ to 7¾ cents. Some little fine goods business was done in lawns.

Today's local quotations on standard print goods are as follows: 38½-in., 64x60s, 6c; 39-in., 56x44s, 5½c; 27-in., 64x60s, 4¾c; 27-in., 56x52s, 4c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2 13-16c.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Oct. 18 Last	Oct. 17 Last
20	Am & Cont	15½	15½	15½	15½
248	Am Found	7	4¼	6⅛	6⅞
654	Am T&T	195⅛	194⅜	194½	196
200	Amoskeag	7½	7½	7½	5¼
400	Ariz Com	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
130	Bos El	79	70	70	70½
25	Bos & Alb	190	190	190	190
10	B&M A sta	72½	72½	72½	..
35	B&M pr pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
790	Bos Prop	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜
1065	Cop Range	6¾	6¼	6⅜	7
1045	East SS	18½	17¾	18	18¾
10	East SS pf	45	45	45	..
400	E Butte	1½	1½	1½	..
45	E G&Fuel	23	23	23	23
50	E Mass Ry	3	2⅛	2⅛	..
10	Economy	26	26	26	..
50	Edison Elec	255	254	255	257
110	Emi Asso	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½
20	First Nat S	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	46
200	Gen Capital	36½	36½	36½	..
50	Georgian pf	9½	9½	9½	..
10	Gilchrist	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8½
10	Hathaway pf	100	100	100	..
100	Int Button	8	8	8	..
290	Mass Util	6¾	4⅜	6½	7
435	Mohawk	21¼	21	21	21½
500	Nat. Ser	4	3½	4	..
70	NE Equity	25	25	25	..
110	NE Tel	139	138	139	139½
25	N A Avia	6	6	6	6¼
25	No & So Am	10	10	10	..
70	No Butte	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
10	Pac Mills	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
20	Pocahontas	17½	17½	17½	..
430	Quincy Min	7	6¾	7	..
320	Shawmut	14⅜	14	14	14⅜
130	So Sur	9	9	9	9
80	Swift Inter	32	32	32	..
125	Swift & Co	28⅜	28¼	28½	28½
15	Torrington	50	50	50	49
218	Uni Found	10¼	10	10	10¼
140	Uni Shoe	58½	58¼	58¼	58⅜
10	US&El Pow	7	7	7	7½
185	Util El pf	77½	77	77	78
185	Util Hyd	6¾	6	6¾	6¾
100	Utah Apex	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1
20	Utah Met	.25	.25	.25	..

BONDS

$2000	Amoskeag 6s	75	75	75	75
2000	NE Tel 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	..
1000	Wst T&T 5s	101	101	101	101

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2 @2½	2 @2½
Four to six months	2¾@3	2½@3

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	35⅝c	36⅛c
Bar silver in London	16¾d	16¾d
Bar gold in London	84s11½d	84s11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$24,000,000	$1,168,000,000
Year ago today	129,000,000	1,909,000,000
Balances	40,000,000	172,000,000
Year ago today	47,000,000	250,000,000
Exchgs. for week	469,000,000	6,873,000,000
Bals. for week	205,000,000	1,013,000,000
F. R. bank credit	35,449,475	150,000,000

Acceptance Market

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2¼@2⅛
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	4	London	6
New York	2½	Madrid	4½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Rome	5½
Athens	9	Sofia	10
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2½	Tokio	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.85⅛	$4.85⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.86	4.86	4.8665
France—franc	.0392¾	.0392¾	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394¾	.1395	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅝	.0523⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2379¼	.2379¼	.2381
Austria—schilling	.1411¾	.1411¾	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2676	.2676	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4027¼	.4020	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1751½	.1751½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2676¼	.2676	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1000	.0977	.193
Sweden—krona	.2685¾	.2686½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1942½	.1942½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177½	.0177½	.193

Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3212½	.3225	*
Shanghai—tael	.3937½	.3962½	*
India—rupee	.3613	.3616¼	.3650
Japan—yen	.4960	.4963	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5650	.5650	.5678

South America			
Argentina—peso	.3422	.3410	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1000	.0975	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.2850	.2750	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7975	.7900	1.0342

North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 7-64	1.00 7-64	1.00

*Par unsettled.

DIVIDENDS

Federal National Bank of Boston declared the regular semiannual stock dividend of 5 per cent, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 30.

St. Paul Union Stockyards Co. declared an extra cash dividend of $5 per share, payable Oct. 18 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Skinner Organ Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 25.

Buckeye Pipe Line declares the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 21.

Allied International Investing Corp. declared the regular cumulative quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the $3 convertible preferred stock payable on Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 27.

Bank of Montreal declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 and the usual annual bonus of $2, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Monarch Knitting Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 23.

George Westens, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ala Gt So 4s	94¾	94¾
Albany PWP 6s '48	84	84
Albany & Susq 3½s	89¾	89¾
Alleghany 5s '55	90½	90½
Alleghany 5s '50	90	90
Am Bosch N Y 4s	87	87
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	100⅞	100⅞
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	95¾	95¾
Am For Pow 5s	80⅝	79½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101¼	101½
Am Mach 6s	106½	106½
Am Metals 5½s	98⅛	98⅛
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	68	68
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅞	101⅛
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅝	103¼
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	150	150
Am T&T col 5s '46	105⅝	105⅝
Am T&T 5s '60	106¼	106⅛
Am T&T 5s '65	107	106⅞
Am TT deb 5½s '43	108¾	108⅝
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	103¾	103½
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	70½	70½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	75	74
Armour & Co Ill 4½s	91	90
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅛	97
Atch T&SF 4½s	122	121¾
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	96	96
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	95⅝	95⅝
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	52¼	52¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	95¼	95¼
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	101½	101¼
Atl Gulf & W I col 5s '59	71⅝	71⅝
B&O 1st 4s '48	99½	99½
B&O 4½s '33	101¼	101⅛
B&O 4½s cv	98¾	97
B&O rfg 5s '95	103½	103⅛
B&O 1st rfg 5s	107⅛	107⅛
B&O 5s series D	104⅝	104
B&O rfg 6s '95	109	109
B&O 5s ct Swn div	103¾	103½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	111½	111½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102½	102
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104	104
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	92	92
Boston & Me 5s '55	100⅛	100⅛
Boston & Me 5s '67	102¼	102¼
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	102	102
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	108	105
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99⅝	99
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41	73	73
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91¾	91½
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	108⅝	108⅝
Buff R & P 4½s '57	92½	92½
Bush Term con 5s '55	101½	101½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99¾	93⅝
Can Nat Ry 4s	94½	94½
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105½	105½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105	105
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100	100
Can North 4½s	102⅛	102⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	89⅝	89⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101	101
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99⅛	99
Can Pacific 4½s '60	109	109
Can South con 5s '62	102⅛	102⅛
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	89	89
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	104¾	104¾
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	96	96
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	105	105
Cen Pacific 5s 6'0	86¼	86¼
Cen NE 4s	114¼	114¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	39½	39½
Certainteed Ind 5½s	40	39
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	108	105
Champ 5½s '47 rcts	100	100
Ches & O cv 4½s A	101¾	100⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	103⅜	103⅜
Ches & O con 5s '39	104½	104½
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	97½	97½
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	101½	101½
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	108⅝	108⅝
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	45	45
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Chi Gt West 4s '59	70	70
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	107⅛	107⅛
Chi M&StP gen 4½s '89	85⅞	85⅞
Chi M&StP 4¼s	99¾	99¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	38½	38
Chi & Nw 3½s '87	79⅛	78¾
Chi & Nw gen 4s sta '87	99½	99½
Chi & Nw 4½s C	96	94
Chi & Nw 4½s cv	92½	92½
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	108½	108
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	99¾	99¾
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95⅞	95⅝
Chi RI&P 4½s A	85⅝	85⅝
Chi RI&P 4s A	105	104¾
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	115¾	115¾
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	104¾	104¾
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	107⅝	107⅝
Cin, Ind & L 6s '66	92	91
Chile Copper 5s '47	89	88¾
Cin Ind & L 5s '66	101½	101½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	92⅛	92½
Cin T 4½s	102½	102½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104¼	104¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	101	101
Clev CC&StL Spgfield	95¼	95⅛
Colo & So rfg 4½s A	98½	98½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	103⅛	103⅛
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	103	102⅞
Colon Oil 6s	60¼	60¼
Com Credit 5½s '35	98	96
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94	94
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	102¼	102⅛
Com Inv Trust 5s '48	106¼	105½
Com Gas 5½s '45	97	97
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	88	85¼
Crown Zell 6s ww	92	91
Cuba Cane Sug Prod D	12	12
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	43	42
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	66	65
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	95¼	95
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104¼	103½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97	96⅝
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105⅝	105¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s st pf	103	102
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97	96½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	100	80½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	83	80½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	86	86
Detroit Ed 5s '55	106½	106½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102¾	102¾
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104¾	104¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	87½	87½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85	85
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	103¼	103¼
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	103¾	103½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	38	38
Edison Ill of NY 5s	115	115
Erie 1st con 4s '96	87⅞	87¾
Erie cv 4s B '53	83½	83½
Erie 5s '67	89	89
Erie gen lien	80¾	80¾
Erie gen '75s	88	88
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	50¼	49½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	37	36
Fremont Elk Mo Val 6s	104⅞	104⅞
Gen Baking 5½s	98¾	98¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102¼
Gen Steel Cast 5½s ww	100½	100½
Gen Theater 6s	111¾	111¾
Gen Rlty 6s	72½	70
Goodrich 6s ww	87	86½
Goodyear 5s '57	87	86
Goodrich 6½s	100	100
Gould Coupler 6s '40	93	71
Grand Rap Ind 4½s	100½	100½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106¾	106¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111½	110⅞
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	100½	99½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	98¾	98¾
Great Northern 5½s '52	110½	110½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	111
Green Bay & West deb B	22	22
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	92	92
Hack Water 4s	90½	90⅛
Habana Elec deb 5½s '51	42	42
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	102	102
Houston Oil 5½s	97	97
Hudson Coal 5s '62	56½	56
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	79	78½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99¾	99⅝
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¼	101⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100	99½
Ill Cen CStL&NO 5s A	103	103
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101⅛	101⅛
Ind Limestone 6s '46	65	60
Inland Steel 4½s '78	97	97
Inter Hydro 6s	97	100*
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	101	70
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	71	70½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	71	71
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	63	61
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90	90
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	66	63
Int Cement 5s '41	101⅜	101⅜
Int Hydro El 6s '44	78	78
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	71	71
Int Paper 6s '55	66	66
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '57	81	80
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	92¼	90¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	85½	85
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97⅝	97⅝
Kan City PLS&Mem 4s '36	97⅝	97⅝
Kan City Pow & Lt 4½s	101⅜	101⅜
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	102½	102½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	95½	95½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	81	81
Keith 6s '46	102¼	102¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102	101¾
Lack Steel 5s	100½	100½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	63½	63½
L'Autaro 6s '54	92¾	92¾
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	92¾	92¾
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	101¼	101½
Lehigh C N 4½s	102½	99½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	112	112
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	101¼	100
Louis Ark 5s	75½	75
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105	104¾
L&N uni 4s '40	98¼	98⅛
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	101⅜	101⅜
L&N rfg 4½s 2003	106	106
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	53⅜	51⅝
Manila Sol 4s '59	67	67
Manati Sugar 7½s	34	34
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	90	90
McCrory 5½s '41	98¾	98¾
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	104¾	104½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101¾	101¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100	100
Min StU & SSM 4s '28	90	90
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	93½	93½
Min SP & SSM 6½s '31	101⅜	101⅜
Mo K & T 1st 4s 90	91¾	91¼
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	93⅛	93⅛
Mo K & T 4½s '78	98¼	98¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104¼	104¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	77	76¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	99¾	99⅝
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100	100
Mo Pac 5s G '78	104	104
Mo Pac 5½s '49	99½	99½
Mo Pac 5s H	83¼	83¼
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	80	80
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	101¾	101¾
Morris & Essex 4½s	105	105
Mutual Fuel 8s	84½	84½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	99¾	99¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	17⅞	16¾
Nat Rad 6½s '47	163¾	163¾
N E T&T 4½s B '61	83¾	83¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	94	93
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	93	93
N O T & M C	101¼	101¼
N O T & M 5s B '54	97⅛	97⅛
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	96¾	96¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97	96¼
NYC&HR con 4s '98	103	102
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	107¾	107¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	95¼	94
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	103	102
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	83½	83
NY Dock 5s '38	90¼	90
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114½	114¼
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	97¼	97¼
NY GELH&P 5s '48	109¾	108¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	96½	96¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	119½	119½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	43¼	43⅛
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	106	105½
NY Steam Corp 5s	103	103
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102¾	102¾
NY Tel deb 5s '49	110¾	110⅝
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅝	106⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	102	102
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	88	88
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	104¼	104
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	104½	104
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	104⅝	104⅝
Niag Shares 5½s	100	99
Norf So 5s	44½	44½
Norf & W div 4s '44	97¾	98⅜
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	104
Nor Am Ed 5s C	101¾	101¾
Nor Ohio 5s '45	98½	98½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	107	107
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	69	68¾
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	95¼	95¼
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112½	112
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	103½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	79½	79½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	112¼	112¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	112⅜	112⅜
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	104¾	104¾
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	93½	93½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95	95
Otis Steel 6s 41	102¼	102¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102⅞	102¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104⅜	104⅜
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106⅝	106⅝
Pac of Mo 11	101	101
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	103	102⅝
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	98½	98¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	44	43½
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	89	88¼
Paramount Publix 5½s	89	88
Paramount Pub Corp 6s	101	101
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	98½	98½
Penn RR con 4s '48	98¾	98½
Penn RR 4½s D	101¼	101⅛
Penn RR 4¾s '63	102⅜	102⅜
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	104½	104½
Penn RR 5s '64	110⅛	110⅛
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	105⅛	105⅛
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104¾	104¾
Pere Marquette 5s '56	101	101
Pere Marquette 4½s	94	93
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	102	102
Phil Co 5s '67	24½	24
Phil Ry & St.	90	90
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	102¼	102¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	86	86
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	93	90
Pierce Oil deb 8s '31	106	106
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	106	105½
Pitts CC&StL 5s B 75	110½	110½
Pitts & W Va C 4½s C	102¾	102¾
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	105⅜	105⅜
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	107⅞	107⅞
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107⅞	107⅞
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	81	80
Pub Svc E&G 1970	102½	102½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	95½	95
Purity Baking 5s '48	101¾	101¾
Read 4½s '97 B	102⅛	102
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	96¼	96
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	84¼	84¼
Richfield Oil 6s	84¼	87½
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	93¼	93¼
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	101	100⅞
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	100⅜	100⅜
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100⅜	100⅜
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	100	100
StL & SF 4s A '50	88½	87½
StL & SF 4½s '78	87½	87½
StL SW 1st 4s '89	89½	89½
StL SW 1st 4s '89	84⅞	84⅞
StL SW 2d 4s '89	101½	101½
StL SW 1st 5s '52	99⅝	99⅝
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	92½	92½
StP Union Depot rfg 6s '72	109¼	109¼
Santa Fe PP 5s	103½	103¼
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	108	108
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	95¼	96¼
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	30	30
Seabd AL con 6s '45	29¾	28¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	20½	20½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96	96
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93	93
Shell Union 5s '47	89	88¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww	91⅞	91½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	38	38
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102¼	101⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102¾	102¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¾	101¾
Sinclair Pipe L rf 5s '45	100⅝	100½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	94½	94½
Smith A O 6½s '33	103¼	103½
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	103	103
Solvay 5s	99½	99½
Sou Pacific coal 4s '49	94½	94¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	97	97
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	99¼	98⅝
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101⅝	100⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	87⅞	87⅞
So Ry con 5s '94	107⅜	107⅜
So Ry gen 6½s '56	118½	118½
So Ry Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¾	104¾
Stand Milling 5s '30	99⅞	99⅞
Stand Oil N 5s '46	104	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	100
Stevens Hotel 6s '49	75	75
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	106
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	93	93
Texas Corp 5s '44	101¾	101
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	101¾	101¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100½	100½
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	49	49
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	28¾	28¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	101	101
Tol & O Cen gen 5s 35	100⅝	100⅝
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '36 ww	100½	100⅛
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	100½	100
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	102¾	101¾
Union El L & R 1st 5s '32	103½	103½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	97¾	97¾
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 ww	98¾	98¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	92¾	92¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	70	70
US Rubber 5s '47	101	101
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	81	80
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	89	89
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	89	107⅜
Va Ry & Pw 5s '34	89¼	89¼
Wabash 4½s '78	101½	101
Wabash 5½s '75	98	98
Wabash 5s D	85	85
Walworth 6s '45	78¼	78¼
Warner 6s	104½	104½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41 A	99	99
Warner 6s ww	105¼	105¼
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	93½	93½
West Shore 4s 2361	103	103
Western Elect

Intercollegiate, Club, Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS COLLETT VS. MISS VAN WIE

To Play for U. S. Women's Golf Championship at Los Angeles

UNITED STATES WOMEN GOLF CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Runner-up
1895	Mrs. C. S. Brown	Miss N. C. Sargent
1896	Miss B. Hoyt	Mrs. A. Turnure
1897	Miss B. Hoyt	Mrs. M. Curtis
1898	Miss B. Hoyt	Miss M. K. Wetmore
1899	Miss R. Underhill	Mrs. C. F. Fox
1900	Miss F. C. Griscom	Miss M. Curtis
1901	Miss G. Hecker	Miss L. Herron
1902	Miss G. Hecker	Miss L. A. Wells
1903	Miss Bessie Anthony	Mrs. J. A. Carpenter
1904	Miss G. M. Bishop	Miss E. F. Sanford
1905	Miss P. Mackay	Miss M Curtis
1906	Miss H. S. Curtis	Miss M. B. Adams
1907	Miss M. Curtis	Miss H. S. Curtis
1908	Miss K C. Harley	Mrs. T. H. Polhemus
1909	Miss D. I. Campbell	Mrs. R. H. Barlow
1910	Miss D. I. Campbell	Mrs. S. M. Martin
1911	Miss M. Curtis	Miss L. Hyde
1912	Miss M. Curtis	Mrs. R. H. Barlow
1913	Miss G. Ravenscroft	Miss Marion Hollins
1914	Mrs. H. A. Jackson	Miss E. V. Rosenthal
1915	Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck	Mrs. W. A. Gavin
1916	Miss A. W. Stirling	Miss M. Caverley
1919	Miss A. W. Stirling	Mrs. W. A. Gavin
1920	Miss A. W. Stirling	Mrs. J. V. Hurd
1921	Miss M. Hollins	Miss A. W. Stirling
1922	Miss G. Collett	Mrs. W. A. Gavin
1923	Miss E. Cummings	Miss A. W. Stirling
1924	Mrs. D. C. Hurd	Miss M. K. Browne
1925	Miss G. Collett	Mrs. W. G. Fraser
1926	Mrs. G. H. Stetson	Mrs. W. D. Goss
1927	Mrs. M. B. Horn	Miss M. Orcutt
1928	Miss G. Collett	Miss V. Van Wie
1929	Miss G. Collett	Mrs. Leona Pressler

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Playing the spectacular golf that has characterized the play of her opponent in earlier rounds, Miss Glenna Collett, present title holder, entered the final round of the thirty-fourth annual women's golf championship Oct. 17 by defeating stout-hearted Helen L. Hicks of Inwood, L. I., 5 and 3. The match was played over the north course of the Los Angeles Country Club.

Miss Collett's opponent Oct. 18 will be Miss Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, who defeated Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City in the other semifinal match, 2 and 1.

The title holder rounded the turn in 38, one under par, and four strokes better than Miss Hicks, who lost the first three holes to Miss Collett. Based on performances Oct. 17, Miss Collett should win her fifth national title Oct. 18, for Miss Van Wie took 41 strokes on the first nine, and was not particularly steady during the remaining holes, although she succeeded in eliminating the medalist of the tournament, and a veteran player who is always dangerous regardless of the competition.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S GOLF TOURNAMENT—Semifinal Round

Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, defeated Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, 2 and 1.

Miss Glenna Collett, New York, defeated Miss Helen Hicks, Inwood, L. I., N. Y., 5 and 3.

VARSITY AWARDS TO COLUMBIA MEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Seventy-two members of varsity athletic teams at Columbia last spring will receive their insignia, according to an announcement from Reynolds Benson, graduate manager of athletics.

The three major sports, rowing, baseball and track, have 39 awards. Of this group track leads with 17, while baseball has 12 and varsity crew 10. Other insignia and special awards went to varsity 150-pound crew, track and freshman baseball. The awards:

VARSITY CREW

Major sport C with crossed oars—Capt. J. F. Murphy '30, Henry '31, Malcolm Bonynge '30, William B. Sanford '30, H. L. Grafer '30, E. P. Lozier '31, C. M. Ganzle '31, W. H. Biesse '30, W. P. Michels '31, F. S. Platt '30, manager.

JUNIOR VARSITY CREW

Varsity C—F. C. Keil Jr. '31, E. M. Slade '31, W. H. MacDuffee '32, R. F. Mueller '32, R. S. Wood Jr. '32, A. A. J. Triska '31, J. D. Hanson '32, C. R. Spiller '31, C. M. Metzner '31, coxswain.

TRACK

Varsity C—Joseph Hagen '30, W. B. O'Connor, Abner Kurtin, Robertson Pratt, E. R. Joyce '30, J. H. Wiseman, C. P. Knowles, E. F. Heger, W. H. Somers Jr., E. K. Eversard, R. W. Hanley, N. E. Curtis, Anthony Ghillany, John O'Connell '31, E. A. Hill, G. P. Odom '30.

Varsity C (Special award)—R. T. Brown '30.

VARSITY BASEBALL

Major C—Capt. James Morrison '30c, J. W. Balquist '32, Louis "Bender" '32, J. W. Bradley '31, R. A. Hewitt '32, F. L. Landau '31, T. H. McLaughlin '32, J. E. Obey '31, Henry Stelljes Jr. '32, H. E. Swettman '31, W. B. Wilkens '32, J. S. Henry '30, manager.

VARSITY TENNIS

Minor sport C—D. N. Jones, Raymond Stone, H. S. Roe, T. L. Mount, Victor Sheshunoff, F. H. Tschorn, F. E. Kilroe, manager.

LOTT DEFEATS HAWK IN STRAIGHT SETS

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—George M. Lott Jr., Davis Cup player of Chicago, defeated Dr. P. M. Hawk, New York, in the finals of the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club's autumn tennis tournament here Oct. 17, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. P. M. Hawk, New York, and Mrs. Barbara Duffy, Cleveland, defeated Miss Florence S. Le Boutillier, New York, and Miss Lee Anderson, Chicago, in the women's doubles finals, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. Hawk and Mrs. Duffy will meet in the final match of the women's singles Oct. 18.

KOZAK TO FACE TURNESA

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. (AP)—Walter Kozak, 11-year-old defending champion from North Hills Golf Club, Douglaston, N. Y., and Joe Turnesa, veteran Elmsford Country Club player, again fought their way into the finals of the Metropolitan Professional Golfers' Association tournament. Kozak and Turnesa fought it out for the coveted title last year with the youthful pro from Douglaston winning 3 and 1. Of the two, Kozak had the much harder time getting into the final round. He was forced to go the full route of 18 holes before eliminating Alex Watson of Yonkers 2 up in the semifinal match, while Turnesa turned back Gene Sarazen, a semifinalist last year, 4 and 3.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	PC
Hollywood	64	33	.660
Los Angeles	54	41	.568
San Francisco	49	46	.500
Seattle	46	50	.479
Sacramento	47	49	.490
Oakland	44	53	.454
Portland	41	54	.433
Missions	41	57	.418

RESULTS OCT. 17

Sacramento 9, Portland 3.
San Francisco 5, Missions 4.
Oakland 7, Seattle 6.
Hollywood 7, Los Angeles 2.

New $1,000,000 Ice Casino Recently Opened at Rye, N. Y.

Rink of the Building Which Has Been So Constructed That It Can Be Used for Both Summer and Winter Activities.

RYE CASINO NOW IN OPERATION

Has Been Built for Both Summer and Winter Use

RYE, N. Y.—The winter season of 1930-31 has already started here, featuring the opening of the Casino and Playland recently. This opening drew a notable list of state and county officials, dignitaries of various walks in life, champion skaters and sport leaders.

One of the features of the opening was a series of exhibitions by some of the leading amateur and professional ice skaters of the country.

When the Casino was built, it was with the double purpose of summer and winter use. Its polished mosaic terrazzo floor covers about 10 miles of pipes, part of a great refrigeration system and needs only to be sprayed and frozen over to furnish the best of ice skating all day and every day during the winter. The building houses not only the ice arena, with dressing rooms, lockers, showers, lounges and modernistic lobby, but also an immense restaurant with dancing as well as dining facilities, while the grill has been transformed into a game room with indoor golf, skee ball, airplane trainers and other winter pastimes.

The refrigeration plant is the latest word in ice rink construction, and contains many features not found elsewhere in the world. There are a number of unique features, including thermometers set in the ice which are so delicate they register in the instrument room the presence of even a small crowd of people who may be watching some skater in a spot on the ice. Giant ventilation doors swing noiselessly open, expelling the air or drawing it in fresh and heated. This control system means that Playland will have any kind of ice it wants, at any hour it wants, hard as plate glass for the general public, and even the curious quality which almost every skater knows as "soapiness" which is alike popular with speed skaters and those who merely wish to get a bit of exercise or fun.

Among those who gave skating exhibitions were Irving Jaffee, Olympic speed star and holder of many world's records; Elsie Muller, champion woman speed skater; Dr. Hulde E. Berger, junior figure skating champion; Mrs. M. Berbst and William Nagle, junior pair skating champions; Dr. Walter Langer, champion of Austria, and many other European skating centers; Joal B. Liberman and Miss Grace Munstock, pair skating champions, and Miss Annabelle Boyer.

College Football Scores

Ashland 12, Marietta 0.
Baker 61, Bethany 6.
Billings P. I. 59, Dickinson N. S. 6.
Bowling Green 13, Defiance 6.
Capital 13, Otterbein 0.
Catawaba 71, Fort Bragg 0.
Central 19, Tarkio 0.
Centre 6, Xavier 0.
Chillicothe 14, Kemper 6.
Clemson 75, Newberry 0.
Coe 19, Monmouth 0.
De Paul 12, St. Mary's 7.
Detroit 23, West Virginia 0.
Doane 20, Midland 0.
Drake 20, Grinnell 7.
Duquesne 14, Howard 0.
El Paso 37, Texas Tech. 0.
Evansville 12, Oakland City 0.
Findlay 20, Toledo 6.
George Washington 6, South Dakota 0.
Georgetown 32, Union 6.
Haskell 38, Wichita 6.
Heidelberg 12, Wittenberg 7.
Howard Payne 26, Austin 7.
Indiana S. N. 18, Indiana Central 7.
John Carroll 39, Adrian 7.
Kirksville T. 7, Warrensburg T. 6
Lenoire Rhyne 12, Milligan 0.
Louisville 52, E. K. Teachers 0.
Loyola 6, 35, Loyola C. 9.
Miami 19, Denison 6.
Miss. Col. 39, Louisiana P. I. 0.
Missouri Mines 38, Missouri Valley 7.
Muskingum 14, West Liberty 12.
Oglethorpe 6, Dayton 0.
Oklahoma City 6, Oklahoma Aggies 0.
Penn 14, Upper Iowa 0.
Phillips 16, St. Mary's 7.
Pittsburgh T. 18, Hays T. 6.
Puget 12, Linfield 0.
Rockhurst 26, St. Benedict's 0.
San Diego T. 14, Occidental 7.
St. Louis 7, Butler 6.
St. Mary's 21, U. C. L. A. 6.
St. Viator 12, McKendree 6.
Simmons 33, Daniel Baker 6.
South 13, Mississippi 7.
Southwestern 24, N. M. T. 13.
Southwestern 20, St. Edwards 19.
Springfield N. S. 9, Huron College 0.
Trinity 6, Denton T. 6.
Tulsa 27, Hendrix-Henderson 0.
Wabash 6, Milliken 6.
Washburn 26, Emporia 6.
W. Texas T. 14, E. Texas T. 0.
Wesleyan 7, Conn Aggies 6.
Willamette 34, Idaho Col. 14.
Wisconsin R 16, Ripon 6.

MIDSHIPMEN ELECT BOWSTROM

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Robert M. (Blimp) Bowstrom '31, 190-pound kicking tackle, was elected captain of the 1930 United States Naval Academy football team Oct. 17. Bowstrom, whose home is in Grand Rapids, Mich., has been acting captain in the two games already played. The Naval Academy athletic policy has forbidden election of a captain before the start of the season, believing it interferes with his work.

Coördination Makes Big Difference at Carnegie Tech

Has Resulted in Practically the Same Material as Played on Last Year's Team Developing Into a Much Stronger Eleven This Fall

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH—The difference that coördination makes in a football team is well illustrated by the superior quality of the play of the team representing Carnegie Institute of Technology this season, over the 1929 aggregation. Practically the entire first line this season is composed of the same material that has played for the last two years; but the formations as executed so far this season are so eminently superior as to lift the team from a good second-class eleven to one of the best, if not absolutely the best of the teams classified as belonging to the eastern section of the United States.

This is due in part to the development of a second string, especially in the back field, which is so close to the form of the first group that it is perfectly safe to make a shift from one to the other without any expectation that the play will fall off to any extent from the standard set by the retiring backs. In fact, in at least two cases, the difference is so slight as to create much discussion among the experts as to whether the second men are not really better than the players they replace.

It was against the team of Georgia School of Technology that the wearers of the Tartan showed the real skill which has been drilled into them this season by Judge Walter P. Steffen, the advisory coach, and R. N. Waddell, who has active charge. In that game they scored five touchdowns, and held the southerners to three first downs, two of which came when the first-string players were out of the line. An occasional fumble was all that gave the visitors any chance at all, and these were speedily remedied before any real damage was done. The score was 31 to 0. In their first two games, they had been scored against, Goldberg having to concede a safety to University of Buffalo, while 11 touchdowns gave the winners a total of 75 points; and against Thiel, a forward pass gave the visitors a touchdown in the second half, to eight, for a total of 52, for the Pittsburghers.

Uniform Backfield Strength

The uniform strength all the way through the backfield, as well as in the passing game, is well illustrated by the makers of these scores. No less than 11 players, eight in the backfield, two ends and a tackle, accounted for the 24 touchdowns, of which 14 had goals added to them by the kicking of Capt. John E. Dreshar '31, from the guard position. The only case where chance played a part in this formidable total was the score made by John M. Highberger '31, the giant tackle when he literally picked the ball off the toe of the Georgia back and ran for a touchdown. All the others were either the result of forward passes, or followed advances in which the aerial game played a considerable part.

Howard C. Eyth '31, is the outstanding back of the Tartans, holding down the left half position, and his play in the fancy combinations of forwards and laterals which has featured the play of the team has resulted in his scoring eight of the touchdowns. He is slight by comparison with the balance of the team, but his speed of foot more than balances this disadvantage. He is the key man of the play which has caused such a sensation in the games, and both as an interfering man and a receiver of the forward or lateral which results from the hidden ball trick, has proved a dangerous man in the formation.

Backing him up is the biggest man on the squad, John Karcis '31, at fullback, who is also an important factor in the play, though only an occasional scorer. He has accounted for three touchdowns, but is chiefly reliable as the line bucker and the first man in the more complicated forms of the trick plays. He is always liable to gain from 10 to 15 yards through the line, if the receivers are boxed by the opposing players, so that he is a genuine threat in the action.

Battle for Quarterback

The balance of the first-line backs at present includes Harry P. McCurdy '32, at quarterback, now in his second year on the squad, having been second-string quarter last year, when Eyth played that position, but he is by no means certain of the first place in the big games to come, as Hyman Goldberg '33, now in second place, has shown such brilliant head work in his play that he has been given the greater part of the work in the last two games, and is regarded as a possibility to take the place permanently. George Kavel '33 a team mate of Goldberg at Irwin, Pa., has done even better at right half back, displacing the veteran Thayer Flannagan '31, as first-string player of that position, though the latter is still in frequent use, and is likely to be relied on for a relief man all the way through the back field in the later games, as he rounds into condition.

Two other veterans of past years, Murray G. Armentrout '32 and Joseph Morbito '32, are next in order for the places filled by Eyth and Karcis, the former going to left half, while Morbito is the second fullback. Two more of the elder players on the squad, Oscar T. Carlson '31, who has been out of the play for the early games, and Harry J. Ziegler '32, are also likely to see much service, while John Graveno '33, Charles K. Ewing '32, Anthony Schmitt '33, and Stuart Dueger '33 are the balance of the list. Of these, both of the quarters, as well as Armentrout, Morbito and Ziegler, have scored touchdowns, in addition to the first-string backs.

The veterans are also dominant in the line as well, with Alexander Ducanis '32, once more at center; Capt. John E. Dreshar '31, now over at left guard; Donald Fletcher '31, moved from that position to right tackle; John M. Highberger '31, at left tackle for the second year, and Latham Flanagan '32, the second of the Buckhannon twins, at right end.

This leaves only two places to be filled in the first lineup, and at left end Theodore F. Rosenzweig '33 has filled the place with great effect, being one of the scoring ends, and playing a great part in the trick plays. He, like Dreshar and Ducanis, is a graduate of the team of Bellefonte Academy, whose coach is the famous hockey star, Lionel P. Conacher, and his substitute, Jacques Croissant, also '33, and Leonard J. Schnupp '31, substitute tackle, are also from that team. Lastly, another Bellefonte graduate, William E. Sample '33 is now at right guard, placing no less than five in the line, with possibilities of another.

Plenty of Good Guards

Melvin L. Jones '33, is first substitute center to Ducanis, while Harry Siegel '33, a local boy, can be called on in case of need, while Captain Dreshar is also capable of moving over to the passing position. There is also plenty of good guard material to back up Dreshar and Sample, with Bernard J. Burzio '33, Bert C. Pouncey '32, Anthony Kebe '33, the balance of the squad. Schnupp is once more the second relief at tackle, behind Highberger and Fletcher, while Eugene Elsasesser '33, Kay Burns '33, and James Bauschke '33, are next in order.

Supporting Flanagan and Rosenzweig at ends, are Croissant and Marvin Potts '32, with both Rosenzweig and Potts accounting for touchdowns. Still further in relief is Tony Ostrosky '33, who has yet to see service.

With the victory over Georgia School of Technology safely obtained, the team is now ready to assume its place this week-end as the leading hope to terminate the winning career of Notre Dame. Invading the new stadium at South Bend, Oct. 18, it is expected to be the favorite. The complete schedule for the balance of the season is as follows, home games being played in the Pittsburgh municipal stadium which it shares with the University of Pittsburgh.

Oct. 18—Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind.; 25—Western Reserve at Cleveland, O.
Nov. 1—New York; 8—Pittsburgh; 22—Temple at Philadelphia; 29—Washington and Jefferson.

MRS. MOODY NOT TO VISIT SOUTH AMERICA

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (AP)—Mrs. Helen Wills-Moody, women's tennis champion of England and France, Oct. 17 affirmed her intention of remaining in California for the next few months and playing only exhibition tennis.

She set at rest published reports she had intended playing in matches in South America, saying she had received an invitation too late to accept.

"I understand reservations were made for me on a steamer," she said, "but they were made without my knowledge pending my acceptance or declining of the invitation."

Mrs. Moody is to play an exhibition match in Stockton, Calif., next week.

A. C. TRAVIS WINS 2 AND 1

HOT SPRINGS, Va. (AP)—A. C. Travis of New York won the fall golf championship at the Cascades course Oct. 17 by defeating Basil Harris of the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., 2 and 1 in the 36-hole final match.

PICK-UPS

NOW that the World Series melon has been sliced and distributed among the Athletics and Cardinals, very little baseball will be seen on the sporting pages of the papers for some time, unless some teams see fit to deal with one another. Incidentally, when one glances over the list of players and the money they received for playing for the championship of the world, it is very noticeable that some of the regulars were given more than others. Connie Mack, Bishop, Cochrane, Dykes, Earnshaw, Foxx, Grove, Miller and Simmons were presented with $5038.07, or 1 cent more than the remaining regulars received. It seems rather unnecessary to figure shares of the series down to such a fine division, but, of course the spoils must be given out as evenly as possible. Wonder what they would do if after the money had all been given out it was found that one more cent remained?

Brooklyn should have the most powerful outfield in the game next season. With O'Doul in left, Frederick in center and Herman in right, Manager Robinson has a trio that cannot be equaled in either the majors or minors. Unofficial averages of the season just past reveal that Herman batted second in the league with a mark of .393, O'Doul placed fourth with .382 and Frederick was not very far down the list with .334. Even the hard-hitting outfield of the Chicago Cubs cannot produce the batting records of the three Brooklyn players. O'Doul and Herman are both in a class by themselves as far as batting is concerned, but are not the best fielders in the world. However, they are fairly good at chasing fly balls and that should be good enough with Frederick in center to help them out. He is one of the best centerfielders in the game and also a threat at the bat. Watch out for those Robins in 1931!

The 1930 season seems to have revealed one of the greatest first basemen of recent years—Bill Terry of the Giants. For several seasons he has been a star with the New York club, but it was not until this season that he proved to be a consistent all-round performer. His most outstanding record was that of leading the National League in batting with an average of .309, after hitting about the .400 mark for most of the season. Terry is not only a power of strength at the plate, but also a brilliant fielder. His foot work around first base is envied by all of his rivals, and his ability to reach in every direction for bad throws has also gained him distinction. As the records show, he does not hit a flock of home runs, but drives the ball on a line to the outfield. This kind of a batter is what all major league managers like to see and one that will long be a great hitter.

Gabby Street says that he is satisfied with his present team, and predicts another pennant for the Cardinals in 1931. He certainly has a fine ball club, with plenty of young material to break into the lineup. In George Watkins he has one of the coming stars of the game, the possessor of a powerful bat. George Fisher is another outfielder who gives promise of being an outstanding batter once he can improve on his fielding enough to get into the game regularly. Manager Street would like to get a good reliable third baseman who can both hit and field, but it seems that such players are not running around loose. Pinky Whitney of the Phillies is one third baseman who may be had if any club can offer a good pitcher or two. But Gabby Street can not afford to let any of his boxmen go to strengthen the infield.

The season of 1930 brought before the eyes of the baseball world one of the most daring experiments in the history of the game—night baseball. It may be called an experiment, for that is all it was. The minors did not hesitate to take advantage of getting bigger crowds out to their ball parks, but the majors simply shook their heads and looked on. One or two major-league teams tried the idea in exhibition games, but in each case it did not seem entirely successful for some reason or another. The baseball situation in St. Louis is not progressing as rapidly as it might, and President Samuel Breadon of the Cardinals has said that if it does not improve, he is going to try getting the fans to attend night games. Perhaps they will for a while, but what is going to take place after the novelty wears off? Perhaps another year will produce something new to aid the experiment and help make it more successful, or else see it drop out of view altogether.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY RESULTS

Brown 27, R. I. State 28.
Dartmouth 15, Norwich 50.
Holy Cross 27, Amherst 28.
Princeton 23, Rutgers 32.
Springfield 31, Conn. Aggies 34.
Wesleyan 16, Mass Aggies 40.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULT

Wesleyan 7, Conn. Aggies 6.

LESLIE, McGILL REACHES FINAL

Faces Sheppard of Queen's for Intercollegiate Tennis Title

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM STANDING

	Pts.
McGill University	6
University of Toronto	6
University of Montreal	6
Queen's University	4
Royal Military Academy	1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—McGill University's tennis team took the lead in the annual Canadian intercollegiate tournament on Oct. 17 by winning three matches in the singles and one in the doubles to carry their total to eight, while University of Toronto and University of Montreal are tied for second place with six points. Queen's University has four and Royal Military College one. The final was reached in the singles, C. W. Leslie, McGill, opposing C. E. Sheppard of Queen's. Both won two matches Oct. 17 but Sheppard was forced to three sets in each of his, defeating team mates of Leslie in each case. In the doubles Leslie and Ross Wilson of McGill have reached the final, while Toronto and Montreal pairs meet in the remaining semifinal. The summary:

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Third Round

C. W. Leslie, McGill, defeated W. S. Noyes, Toronto, 6—4, 6—1.
J. Bumbray, Montreal, defeated H. E. Robertson, R. M. C., 6—3, 6—1.
Ross Wilson, McGill, defeated R. A. Armstrong, Toronto, 6—1, 7—5.
C. E. Sheppard, Queen's, defeated R. A. Crain, McGill, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Semifinal Round

C. W. Leslie, McGill, defeated J. Bumbray, Montreal, 6—3, 6—1.
C. E. Sheppard, Queen's, defeated Ross Wilson, McGill, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

DOUBLES—First Round

W. S. Noyes and A. T. Balfour, Toronto, defeated R. A. Crain and W. F. MaMartin, McGill, 6—3, 6—1.

Second Round

A. Valois and J. Paradis, Montreal, defeated F. C. Butler and G. C. Cathcart, Queen's, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.
W. S. Noyes and A. T. Balfour, Toronto, defeated J. M. McAvity and J. M. Morin, R. M. C., 6—3, 6—4.
J. Bumbray and J. Hurtubise, Montreal, defeated C. E. Sheppard and W. D. Muir, Queen's, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Semifinal Round

C. W. Leslie and Ross Wilson, McGill, defeated A. Valois and J. Paradis, Montreal, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.

MISS QUIER SCORES 35 ON LLOYD'S LINKS

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Miss Edith Quier, Reading, Pa., with a 35, led 11 United States women golf stars Oct. 17 in a nine-hole tournament sponsored by Harold Lloyd, film comedian, on his private "pony" course.

The tricky little course, stressing accurate iron shots and good putting, held no terrors for the Pennsylvania girl, who was eliminated in the first round of the women's national championship on Oct. 14.

Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City, medalist and semifinalist of this year's national tournament, now being played in Los Angeles, shot the course in 37. Other scores follow:

Miss Helen L. Hicks, Inwood, N. Y.	38
Mrs. Gregg Lifur, Los Angeles	38
Mrs. Leona Pressler, San Gabriel	38
Miss Marion Hollins, Santa Cruz	39
Miss Maureen Orcutt, Haworth, N. J.	40
Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis.	43
Mrs. Harley Higbie, Detroit	45
Mrs. Roy Green, Culver City, Calif.	46
Miss Hermine Wocker, Burlinghame	52

The 11 women, all contestants in the National this week, were guests of Lloyd. He put up three prizes for his tournament, the first prize being a $450 wrist watch.

A year ago Bobby Jones took a 35 on the course, the same score shot Oct. 17 by Miss Quier.

CANADIAN HOCKEY PLAYERS ADMITTED

WASHINGTON (AP)—A decision to admit five Canadian hockey players, members of the Chicago Black Hawks, to this country under bond and for short periods was announced late Oct. 17 by the Labor Department.

Although no appeals have been received from the players who were refused entry from Winnipeg, Secretary Davis took the question up with his advisers and discussed it as a matter of policy.

The players were classified on their passport applications as "skilled help," and as such were barred. The department decided to place them in the same category with foreign actors, athletes and musicians, who generally are allowed to enter for stays of six months.

Should appeals be received from the Canadians, it was indicated at the department they would be favorably treated.

BY-PLAYS

NEEDS LOCAL FOLLOWING OR MUST BE GREAT TEAMS

THAT even a college football game must be attended by a local following, or else it must be between teams of national ranking in order to prove a "sell-out," was clearly shown in the recent contest between Oregon and Drake at Chicago. Despite the fact that the game was being played at night and the two teams had come quite a distance for the contest, only about 20,000 spectators turned out, and they failed to show any enthusiasm over the contest. If a college football game is to furnish a real thrill, it must have an active and vociferous partisanship on the sidelines. This was entirely lacking at the Oregon-Drake game, and the attitude of the majority of the spectators might be summarized in the following words: "I wish somebody would make a touchdown, and I don't care who." In fact, the spectators were so quiet that the comments of the officials on the field were often heard distinctly at the top of the stadium.

UPSETTING THE PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE RACE

It is probably a number of years since the Pacific Coast Conference, especially the Southern Division, has been treated to the spectacle of seeing two such elevens as Southern California and University of California with defeats charged up to them and the football season less than a month advanced. Last year California, Southern California and Stanford each finished the Conference race with a defeat charged up against it; but it was a case of Stanford losing to Southern California, Southern California losing to California, and California losing to Stanford. It was a sort of family affair among the big colleges of the Southern Division; but this fall is starting out far from that way, as the defeats charged up against California and Southern California were at the hands of State College of Washington, a member of the Northern Division. As Washington State does not play the other two Southern Division teams (Stanford and California at Los Angeles), it looks as if the chances of the championship title going to the Northern Division this fall were very bright, especially since Minnesota held Stanford to a 0-to-0 tie.

REVEALS VAST RESOURCES OF U. S. BUSINESS

Two Dozen Organizations Eligible for 'Billion Dollar Club'

CHICAGO — The aristocracy of American industry and business is now represented by 24 corporations, who are eligible for membership in a "Billion Dollar Club," according to a statistical study just completed by Standard American Corporation of Chicago.

Eligibility in this group of corporations, it was stated, has been attained by 24 mammoth business aggregations, each having total assets in excess of $1,000,000,000. The aggregate assets of these industrial giants is approximately $40,885,000,000, or about 12 per cent of the nation's total wealth.

Tables of the growth of American business organizations as compiled in this survey, show that there has been an extraordinary increase in the size of corporations in America during the last decade.

In 1919 there were only seven corporations, with assets of more than $1,000,000,000, and their entire combined assets aggregated only $10,847,000,000.

Today there are 24 billion-dollar corporations. Here is the list, with their total assets at the beginning of 1930, as compared with 1919:

CORPORATIONS TOTAL ASSETS

	1930	1919
Railroads		
Atch Top & S Fe	$1,262,491,804	$930,052,943
Balt & Ohio	1,110,832,000	889,883,289
Canadian Pacific	1,239,387,282	1,076,777,358
N Y Central	1,721,697,132	1,343,418,740
Pennsylvania	2,075,388,584	1,500,405,147
Southern Pacific	2,279,770,543	1,764,947,577
Union Pacific	1,194,697,914	999,490,885
Utilities		
Am Tel & Tel	2,477,023,551	926,781,089
Cities Service Co.	1,090,327,318	531,643,587
Com'wealth & So.	1,123,709,684	
Cons Gas of N Y	1,171,538,220	176,133,010
U S Elec Pr	1,221,536,000	
Industrials		
U S Steel	2,286,183,635	2,385,882,382
Stand Oil of N J	1,767,377,550	853,092,513
Gen Motors Corp.	1,324,889,764	446,632,521
Banks		
Chase Nat B of NY	2,728,800,247	950,720,313
Nat City Bk of NY	2,360,341,170	903,955,746
Guar Tr Co of NY	2,017,119,332	907,169,467
Ct Ill Bk&Tr Chi.	1,176,603,194	419,471,474
Tr'america Corp.	1,179,812,841	
Insurance Companies		
Metro Life (Mut)	3,010,580,081	1,854,657,482
N Y Life (Mutual)	1,603,703,611	961,023,230
Equit Life (Mut)	1,179,261,164	
Prudential Ins Co.	2,260,768,637	1,039,412,822

It will be seen from the above list that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with assets of over $3,000,000,000, is the largest single business institution in the country, having increased its assets by 388 per cent since 1919. The Chase National Bank of New York, with assets five times greater than in 1919, is second. American Telephone & Telegraph Company is next in size. United States Steel Corporation is in fourth place.

TREND IN BUILDING CONTRACTS

Building and engineering construction contract awards have not yet demonstrated an ability to hold up as well as at this time last year, despite a sharp downtrend 12 months ago, Standard Statistics Co. reports. A tendency toward improvement is noted, however, in the residential division.

Old Sign Language of Indians Filmed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—The first step in compiling a motion picture "dictionary" of the sign language of the American Indian, authorized by act of Congress, has been completed, and a record of the speech of 14 Indian tribes is now available in films. Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A., retired, a member of the Federal Board of Indian Commissioners, directed the picture which was taken at Browning, Mont. It will be placed in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

"Young Indians do not know the inter-tribal language today," General Scott said. "I was forced to make use of old warriors to obtain an accurate film of the rapidly waning sign language. Some of them I had known for years, and one of them was so proficient in talking with his hands that I wrote for him to come, though he lived far west of the Rocky Mountains."

While the tribal representatives who came to Browning for the taking of the film were unable to understand each other's vocal utterances, the sign language was common to all of them, General Scott said. Each tribesman told in signs before the camera the reservation from which he had come and some legend of his tribe.

HARRISON-WALKER PROFIT

PITTSBURGH — Harbison-Walker Refractories Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 estimated net profit of $772,806 after depreciation, depletion and federal taxes, equal, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred, to 50 cents a share on the 1,440,000 shares of common, compared with $1,430,000, or 96 cents a share, in the third quarter of 1929.

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Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 NBC, "The Jameses": Sketch.
6:15 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
6:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 WEEI Ensemble.
7:15 Political talk.
7:30 WEEI Ensemble.
7:50 Anti-Steel Trap League.
8:00 Political talk.
8:15 Recorded program.
8:30 NBC, Wendell Hall; Ray Perkins; Art Kassel's orchestra.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Symphony Orchestra; Walter Damrosch, conductor. Semiramide Overture (Rossini); Finale—Symphony in G Minor (Mozart); (a) The Hens and Roosters, (b) The Aviary, (c) The Swan—Carnival of Animals (Saint-Saens); St. Francis Preaching to the Birds (Liszt); Wedding March (Mendelssohn); Waltz of the Flowers (Tchaikovsky).
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—Stock quotations.
5:45 Political talk.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
6:15 Riverside Ramblers Orchestra.
6:30 McCoy trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters, male trio.
7:30 Political talk.
7:50 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
8:00 NBC, "Dixies Circus": sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller": sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet.
9:00 Gilbert and Barker Variety Hour.
9:30 NBC, Minstrels.
10:00 Political talk.
10:15 New Hampshire Atwater Kent Audition.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Digest; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1200kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
6:00 "Limehouse Knights"; orchestra.
6:15 Boston Publix Theaters Orchestra.
6:30 Dance music and football scores.
6:45 Book of Gems Orchestra.
7:00 "Mirth Quakers": recorded program.
7:30 CBS, Necco Orchestra; Helen Nugent, contralto; Henry Burbig.
8:00 "Chevrolet Chronicles": recorded sketch.
8:30 CBS, "Fire Fighters": sketch.
8:45 CBS, Wallace Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 CBS, Hank Simmons' Show Boat; "A Fight for a Title."
10:00 Political talks.
10:25 Musical Interlude.
10:30 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organ.
11:00 Time and news.
11:15 CBS, Jack Denny's Mt. Royal Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—"Piano Melodies."
5:45 News; Fishermen's Program.
6:15 Farrington Radio Program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley Program.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza dinner music; time.

FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 19

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
3:00 p. m.—William Kahkalau's Hawaiians.
3:30 Radio chat by Sam Curtis.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; chorus; orchestra.
5:00 to 6:00—Four talks.
7:00 NBC, Big Brother Club with "Bob" Emery.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney concert: Walter Smith and his band.
9:00 Two talks.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Orchestra; Giovanni Martinelli, tenor.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra, direction of Jean Goldkette.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parkers."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

11:00 a. m.—South Church, Springfield.
12:00 Atwater Kent Audition, Massachusetts.
2:00 Roxy Symphony Concert.
3:00 Liberal Truth Hour.
4:00 "Piano Twins": Murphy and Clark.
4:15 NBC, Musical Crusaders, Orchestra.
4:45 NBC, "Your Eyes": quartet; ensemble.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Fosdick: chorus; orchestra.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature.
6:04 Political talk.
6:15 "Chevrolet Chronicles"; recorded.
6:45 "Smiling Jim, Village Rhymster."
7:00 Time; vocal duo.
7:15 Milco "Swiss Navy."
7:30 NBC, Williams Orchestra; soloist.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Quartet; Mme. Schumann-Heink, soloist.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: sketches; music.
9:15 Anti-Steel Trap League.
9:30 NBC, "World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons."
10:00 Sport Digest.
10:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; novelty orchestra.
10:30 Statler organ. Louis Weir; time.
11:00 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music Ensemble.
11:30 Weather; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carolers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Melody Gems"; organ.
12:30 Jewish Daily Forward Concert.
2:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; orchestra; mixed quartet; soloists.
2:30 Tower String Orchestra; Grace Cronin, pianist.
3:00 "Three O'Clock Melodies."
3:15 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Erich Kleiber, conductor; Freischutz Overture (Weber); Violin Concerto (Brahms); the Enchanted Isle (Grunberg); Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks (R. Strauss).
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, French Trio.
5:45 Political talk.
6:00 Fox Orchestra; soloist; trio.
6:30 CBS, Howard Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Durkee-Mower Orchestra.
7:15 Lynn Product-Tones; soloists; organ.
7:30 Arthur Fiedler and Orchestra of Boston Symphony Players; Julius Theodorowicz, violinist.
8:00 Kane's Dance Orchestra; male trio.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Orchestra; Redferne Hollingshead, tenor.
9:30 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Mayhew Lake and his band.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar"; soloists; balalaika ensemble.
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan organ.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders"; Hawaiian music; poetry.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
3:00 p. m.—Sal Rindone and his orchestra.
3:30 Rescue Society service, Chinatown, New York; Tom Noonan, conducting; A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Florence Mulholland, contralto; Harmony Trumpeters.
8:00 Shep Wolan's orchestra.
8:00 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
8:15 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels; time

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical; 300th anniversary of Massachusetts Legislature; ceremonies from State House; addresses; music.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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Completely furnished home within easy walking distance of Christian Science church and adjacent to an incomparable ocean beach; boardwalk, casino, swimming pool and well equipped children's playground; good schools, stores and 18-hole golf course.

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FOR SALE OR LEASE—Beautiful estate, 6 acres, new Georgian House; 5 master's rooms; ample garage and servants' quarters; magnificent views; ideal location; reasonably priced; owner called east. Apply OWNER, Box 553, Santa Barbara, Calif.

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HOME, eastern shore, overlooking Mobile Bay; will share my home with woman or couple; located on highway Mobile to Fairhope; expenses moderate; references exchanged. MISS HELEN L. GRAHAM, Montrose, Ala.

ROOMS TO LET

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LOS ANGELES—A home that will appeal to you; all outside rooms; with or without bath; $1.50 to $3 day; $5 to $10 week. 725 Hartford, within walking distance shopping district.

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MAN with experience in developing land in Florida and northern states for farming and selling would like interview with owner of large tract of acreage; have plan that will make acreage profitable. Address H. B. DEAM, P. O. Box 412, Glen Cove, N. Y.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Price—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Owner going abroad wishes to sublet a quiet, sunny, newly furnished apartment, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms with shower, living room with open fireplace and grand piano, dining room and kitchen with all modern improvements. Tel. Kenmore 1706, B-82, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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BOSTON—1 and 2-room suites, kitchenette and bath, telephone; furniture and view unsurpassed; rents $32.50 to $52.50 per month. Telephone Commonwealth 0700.

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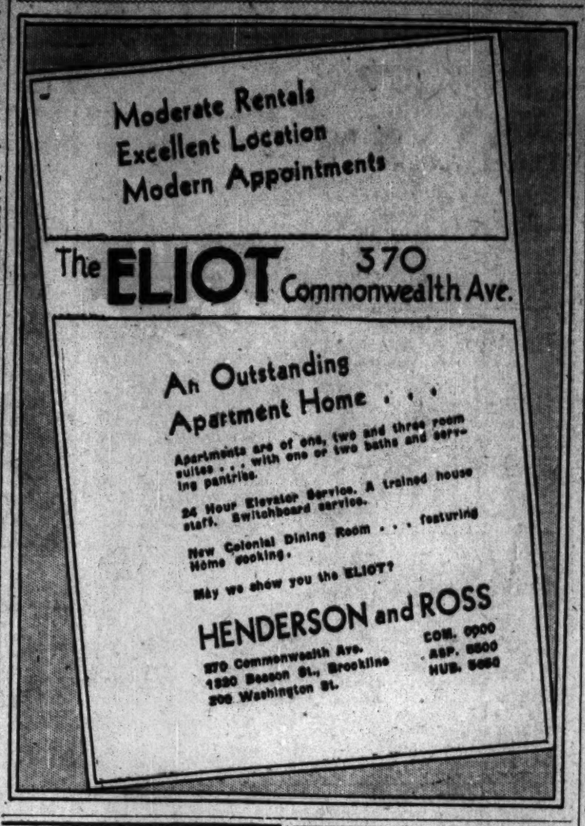

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24-hour elevator service.
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offers you a home, secluded, private, essentially and wholly yours—with all the little comforts and conveniences that make the difference between a home and just a place to live in.

These apartments, ranging from one to five rooms, meet with every requirement, being fully equipped for housekeeping. Electric refrigeration is supplied to each apartment without charge

In our delightful English Room you are assured of the very best food the market affords.

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Also a few 1-room and bath.

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7-room apartment, heated, electric refrigeration, janitor service, 2 baths, airy and sunny, porches, large lot of land in rear. Apply 187 Babcock St., Brookline.

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FOR SALE—Walnut 22x32-inch bevel mirror $10.00; spindle leg wall card table, walnut and cherry mahogany stool; Seth Thomas clock, rosewood, $10.00; walnut folding chair, $5.00; French inlay mahogany kidney table; 4-piece French gold leaf carved parlor set, 2 grey Navajo rugs $25.00; Paisley and cashmere shawl; Cloisonné lamp; Antimacassars; ornaments and jewelry, all old. Call from 3 to 9 p. m., Apt. 25, MRS. LLOYD, 98 Linden Blvd., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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DECORATIVE tables chairs, trays, etc., help to make the home beautiful and comfortable; learn how to do these things; class forming; orders filled. PEGGY PAINT SHOP, 4396 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

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PEDIGREED Scotch Terrier Puppies, 2 months old. P. J. MERRY, 43 Harrison Street, Newton Highlands, Mass. Cen. New. 4177.

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VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-3 p. m., 105 W. 40th, New York City. Pennsylvania 3309.

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MEN AND WOMEN—Full or part time, selling quality men's shirts in own community of Northern New Jersey; commission paid at sale. Apply daily except Saturday (1-3). H. A. SMITH, 810 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., Room 682.

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SECOND GIRL, to help, two children; references required. Box H-95, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WANTED—House in Quincy or Braintree, Mass., in exchange for cash and 5 fine lots in Braintree. F. E. BROOKS, Granite 4488-W.

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CONGENIAL woman wishes nominal board with economic sharing companionship; vicinity Buffalo or Brooklyn. Box 2-54, The Christian Science Monitor, New York City.

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD

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Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
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Main 5500

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BOSTON, 100 Gainsboro St.—Very desirable and cheerful front room, centrally located. Phone Copley 3066-M.

BOSTON, 48 Westland Avenue, Suite 45—Good light room, very reasonable; breakfast if desired.

BOSTON, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Lovely rooms, hot and cold water, $3-$5 for transients; weekly rates; also permanents. MRS. ROLLINS.

BOSTON, Fenway Business Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St.—Few desirable rooms available, permanent or transient guests; home privileges.

BOSTON, Mass. Ave., near Beacon—Large room; use of kitchen; electric elevator; private family; references exchanged. Com. 8787.

BOSTON—Lady living alone will rent room or share apartment. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 256 Huntington Ave., Kenmore 4033.

BOSTON—Sunny, attractive single and double rooms near the Christian Science church. 9 Norway St. Com. 0482.

BOSTON—2 quiet rooms in private apartment; near church. Telephone Kenmore 7240.

BOSTON, Belmont Hotel, 316 Huntington Avenue—Clean, pleasant rooms; transient and permanent.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Wanted, a business woman to share furnished front apartment; rental $6.00; could have entire apartment in summer at no additional expense. Tel. Aspinwall 7999-J.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautifully furnished rooms; garage; ideal location; convenient to trains, trolley and stores. 190 Harvard St. Regent 2896.

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DORCHESTER—For elderly lady or business woman, warm, sunny room, open southern exposure; board optional. Phone Talbot 0112.

E. BRAINTREE, MASS.—Furnished or unfurnished 5 rooms and bath in private home. Braintree 0398-M or B-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—Why not spend the winter at the Pedrick House; large rooms with old furniture, hooked rugs, patchwork quilts, hot water heat and sunshine; $25 month. 52 Washington St. Tel. 4.

MELROSE, MASS., 21 Orient Ave.—Large, sunny, well furnished front room; beautiful; quiet location; private home of adults; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. Melrose 1143-W.

NEW YORK CITY, West 80th—Two beautiful, spacious furnished rooms, dressing rooms; private home; modern improvements; permanent; references. Trafalgar 4386.

N. Y. C., 179th (1386 St. Nicholas)—Large, light, comfortable room, kitchen privileges, shower, heated, elevator, reasonable. Wash. Hghts. 6369.

N. Y. C.—Large front room near bath; breakfast, dinner, $16.00; without meals, $10; or double, 1940 Park Ave. JENSEN.

NEW YORK CITY, 645 West End (12-E)—Lovely single room overlooking Hudson; running water; private home Schuyler 4440; Whickering 9272.

NEW YORK CITY, 316 West 96th—Charming double room, $14; single rooms, clothes closet, running water, $6, $7. Riverside 6176.

NEW YORK CITY, 611 West 137th—Large, sunny, next bath, closet, elevator, phone, subway, buses, near church. (62-A.)

NEW YORK CITY, 612 West 112th, Apt. 24, 6th Floor—Sunny, comfortable room. Cathedral 1364.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Room unfurnished in apartment, housekeeping privilege if desired; for lady, Columbia 0468. DOROTHY EMERSON, 1726 Columbia Road N. W.

WELLESLEY—Home, 4-room apartment, furnace, garage, garden, fruit; on Boston and Worcester car line; low rent for winter. Tel. Wellesley 0940, Mass.

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CHAUFFEUR and wife, very competent driver and excellent cook, with highest references; will go anywhere. F. O. REED, 54 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

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CHAUFFEUR-VALET (colored); 10 years' driving experience; city or country. HARRY OWENS, 2488 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Edgecombe 1227.

COLORED man wishes position as butler, houseman, attendant or as all around man; experienced. B-83, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT companion to lady living alone, good reader, seamstress. Box C-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

COLORED woman would like domestic work Thursdays afternoons and Saturday mornings in Boston or Brookline; can furnish best of references. E. CURTIS, 21 Worthington St., Boston.

COMPANION—Lady of some experience and natural fondness for elderly persons desires to fill a daughter's position with elderly lady or couple; experienced home maker, also free to travel; Protestant. H-94, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER — Young woman with some experience as companion-housekeeper; can drive car. Telephone Regent 6185, Brookline, Mass.

ENGLISH person desires post as companion to lady traveling; Christian Scientist preferred; highly recommended. Box 79, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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HOUSEKEEPER (twenty-part time), capable, desires care of several small apartments for business and other people whose homes require personal treatment. WRIGHT, Regardie 9144. (New York City).

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION for elderly couple or person, by a middle-aged, Protestant woman; good cook and manager; best of references. Prospect 6934-M (West Somerville, Mass.).

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POSITION WANTED—Take care of children with maid as traveling companion to elderly lady. Box H-99, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION wanted as housekeeper or will care for elderly person. Box H-98, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, capable, thoroughly experienced, desires position of responsibility; age, conscientious, faithful; $25-$40. MISS E. COLE, 170 W. 74th St., New York City. Trafalgar 2482.

SECRETARY—Capable handling social affairs or business; excellent letter writer; whole or part time; references. Butterfield 1354, N. Y. C.

SECRETARIAL, stenographic or clerical position required; 15 years' experience. Box B-94, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TUTOR, governess, companion; young college graduate, refined, experience in teaching; free to travel. Box 363, Farmville, Virginia.

WANTED—Position as secretary-companion, preferably with Christian Scientist; free to travel. (Miss) MARY L. HALL, Room 3, Court House, West Palm Beach, Florida.

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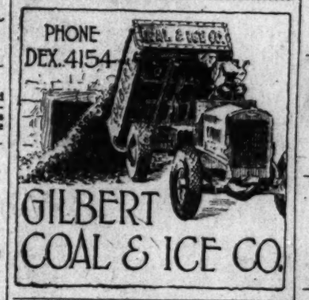

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Best quality at lowest price
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Featuring Quality—Not Price
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Two Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

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Complete Personal Service
IF YOU WEAR IT
WE'LL REPAIR IT
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Exceptional bargains in diamonds of all sizes. Visit our store or write us.
Fine watch and jewelry repairing.
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Quality Material—Honest Service
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A Clean Service for Every Need.
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Catering to the better dressed man
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ATLANTA

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The LLOYD CLEANERS
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Personal attention to mail orders.

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We specialize in Popular Priced Hats
BURCH MILLINERY
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Made by MINOR
Comfort and Quality Supreme
Sold only by
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The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
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"Beats the Dutch"
Independent—Progressive—Competitive

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Established 1865
THE OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN GEORGIA
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Carnation MILK
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L. Chajage
Expert Restyling and Cold Storage
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GEORGIA

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Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
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Georgia's Most Unique and Charming Tea Rooms
ATLANTA 181 Cotton Ave.
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We are equipped to take care of your needs. Efficient service.
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HARRIS TIRE CO.
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in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
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New Winter Styles
Coats, Dresses, Hats
Kickernick Patented Underdress

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Complete Outfitters for Men and Boys
Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
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Capital $500,000.00; Surplus Profits etc. Over $975,000.00
Invites Your Banking Business Commercial, Savings and Trust

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Every Banking Service
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AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,200,000.00
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"QUALITY WITH PRICE"

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Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
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Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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PARIS—Mlle. DUCROS, French lessons, translations. Preparation theses—Historic and Literary works. 102 avenue Victor Hugo.

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Private Garden Excellent Table
Home Atmosphere Moderate Terms
Modern installation

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Good quality Moderate Prices

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Many years of experience.

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ACCESSORIES
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Special rooms for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children

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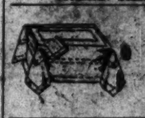
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MILLINERY
Haute Mode
Moderate Prices
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Commercial & Society Stationery
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EXQUISITE HAND-EMBROIDERED
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Original designs.
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The smallest but smartest
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The success of the season.
WILSON'S UNIQUE BAGS Frs. 105.-
SEE HIS UMBRELLAS Frs. 200

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fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
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Decken aller Art
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GERMANY

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3 minutes from Potsdamer Station
Modern Comforts. Running Water. Moderate Prices.

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View of Park
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M. J. MEYER
Bürgerweide 79 Tel. Hansa 9827
Schokolade, Pralinen, Kakao

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PHILIP'S RADIO: its portable is a real little wonder.

Ladies' Hats, Coats & Dresses
Specialty: Better Class
Viennese and Parisian Ready-Made Clothes
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Also for Central Heating.
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GIUSEPPE VIVALDI
10 Lung Arno Acciaiuoli
Florentine Jewelry, every variety of stone
Specialty: Fine Silver Work
Recommended by the Woman's Rest Tour Association of Boston

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SPLENDID HOTEL
A marvelous situation on the Italian Riviera
Homelike, Moderate Prices
Prop. Valentini Family

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HOTEL ST. MARGHERITA
New Proprietor
the sea, with all modern comforts, running water in all rooms. Pension from 35 to 40 lire.
GIOVANNI VIANA, Proprietor
Open all the year. Large garden directly on

NORWAY

OSLO

ADELSTEN JENSEN
Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitter

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BOUQUETS MODERN FLOWERWORK

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

STOCKHOLM (Continued)

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COPPER ARTICLES

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

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CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for Reliability, Quality and Style
Large assortment in fur coats
Kramgasse 19

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Berne Zürich
The HOUSE *for* CARPETS *and* LINOLEUM

DINNER SETS
Wwe. CHRISTENER'S ERBEN
Berne
58 Kramgasse

Ale Compadous
Ch. Muster
SPITALGASSE 4 Karl Schenk-Haus
Laces at every price. Large assortment.

Everything for your Office may be bought at the
Stationery Shop MORGENTHALER
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Fountain Pens, Pencils, Pens, Stationery Envelopes

Coal, Wood and Benzine
J. WYSS & CO., A.G.
Schwanengasse 5
Telephone Bollwerk 2121-2-3

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KOFMEL
Permanent Waving
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
Highly Recommended
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Certificated Teacher gives
ENGLISH LESSONS
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MODES
Special Service
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Fine Assortment of Choice Furs Exclusive Paris Models

COAL—COKE—WOOD
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 Rue du Leman
Telephone 22.783

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The Leading Grocers
of Bernese Oberland
RAEUBER & CO., LTD.
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GRINDELWALD
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G. ZIMMERMANN
MEAT—SAUSAGES
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Delivery to domicile.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL
Food Products
Sold by ZIMMERMANN S. A.
Due des Epancheurs

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R. CHRISTEN
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A LA POMME D'OR
Provisions & Early Vegetables
RELIABLE FIRM
SAMUEL RENAUD
Rue St. Maurice, 11. Tel. 1298

CHINA EARTHENWARE
CUT GLASS GLASSWARE
Schinz Michel et Cie, S.A.
19 Rue St. Maurice, Neuchatel

Virg. Romy, Représt
Superb Collection of
Silks, Woollens, Velvets
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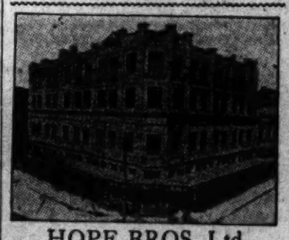

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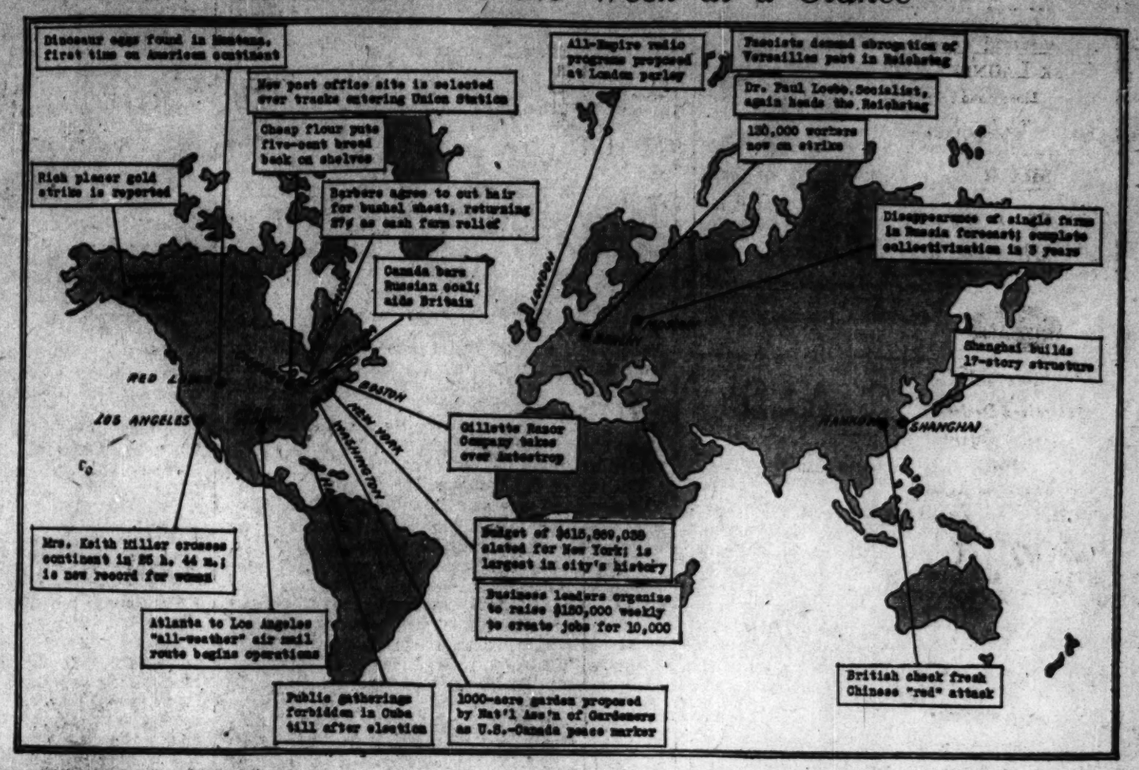
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Dinosaur eggs found in Montana, first time on American continent
All-Empire radio programs proposed at London parley
Fascists demand abrogation of Versailles pact in Reichstag
New post office site is selected over tracks entering Union Station
Dr. Paul Loebe, Socialist, again heads the Reichstag
Cheap flour puts five-cent bread back on shelves
130,000 workers now on strike
Rich placer gold strike is reported
Barbers agree to cut hair for bushel wheat, returning 27¢ as cash farm relief
Disappearance of single farms in Russia foreseen; complete collectivization in 5 years
Canada bars Russian coal; aids Britain
Shanghai builds 17-story structure
Gillette Razor Company takes over Autostrop
Mrs. Keith Miller crosses continent in 25 h. 44 m.; is new record for women
Budget of $415,000,000 slated for New York; is largest in city's history
Business leaders organize to raise $150,000 weekly to create jobs for 10,000
Atlanta to Los Angeles "all-weather" air mail route begins operations
Public gatherings forbidden in Cuba till after election
1000-acre garden proposed by Nat'l Ass'n of Gardeners as U.S.-Canada peace marker
British check fresh Chinese "red" attack

All Nature

The Cod

ONE dreary December day, more than 300 years ago, the Pilgrims anchored their small sailing vessel in shallow water along the northeastern shore of America. Cold and hungry, after long weeks of confinement on board their frail craft, they were indeed grateful to find the water teeming with edible fish. In honor of this sea harvest they named that extended arm of land which terminates in a peculiar, elbow-like turn, Cape Cod, and the body of water it embraces, Cape Cod Bay.

With spring days came the need for planting grain; but the newcomers were met with the necessity of fertilizing the sandy soil. A friendly Indian advised them to place fish in the furrows. This they did, and a bountiful crop resulted.

Codfish congregate in enormous schools at the Newfoundland Banks. These "banks" are high ridges in the ocean bed, only a few hundred feet below the surface, where fish assemble in multitudes during the winter season. This type is of a sturdy form, averaging in length from two to four feet, and weighing up to 100 pounds. Eggs are deposited in the open sea, and are left to float on the surface, by means of minute oil globules. A single fish produces about 10,000,000 eggs annually; but the loss of spawn is great, as it is left entirely unprotected.

Scales of the cod are small; its fins are spineless; and below the chin a sensitive barbule projects. The air, or swim, bladder is made into isinglass and gelatin. The flesh is white and flaky—resembling meat of the haddock, a close relative. The whiting, a favorite fish in Scotland, is a member of this fish family. There is also a species found in the northern Pacific.

Many years ago Massachusetts hung a gold-plated image of the "sacred cod" in the hall of its Legislature on Beacon Hill, Boston. To those who visit the State House this effigy still serves as a reminder of the service which the codfish rendered to the early Bay State Colonies.

A Word a Day

Ibid.

The classic remark of the young lady that "Ibid was obviously one of the most prolific of the early writers," was a mistake which one might easily make, for *ibid.* is frequently encountered at the end of quoted matter. It signifies that the quotation thus credited is from the same source as the one immediately preceding.

Ibid. is the abbreviated form of the Latin *ibidem*, an adverb meaning "in the same place."

I-bi'-dem is accented on the second syllable; sound first *i* as in it, second long as in ice, *e* as in get.

"By using *ibid.* one can quote several passages from a book without repeating the title."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

A Quotation for Today

IF YOU your ears would keep from jeers,
Five things keep meekly hid:
Myself and I and mine and my
And what "I said and did."

—ANON.

The Mail Bag

Des Moines, Iowa

Dear Editor and Mailbaggers:

We have taken the Monitor for some years and I have always considered it a very useful as well as educational paper. But not until I became interested in the Mail Bag did I become really enthusiastic about it. Now I eagerly watch for the Monday, Thursday and Saturday issues. Through it I have gained three pen friends and would welcome with open arms any new ones who would care to write to me.

I should like to tell of a rather amusing incident with my correspondent in Germany. I had written to her in my own tongue and I took it for granted she would answer in the same. I forgot, however, to mention the fact that I was only familiar with the English language. Sometime later I received a reply to my letter only to find that it was written in German. At first I was puzzled as to what to do, but at last I remembered that I had a friend who had a German-English and English-German dictionary. I borrowed this and my mother, who has a slight knowledge of German, and I undertook to translate it. This resulted in many amusing sentences, for we could not read the writing very well. After a laborious hour or two we at last gave up in despair. The next day I brought it to a German teacher, who translated it for me. I hope other Mail Baggers will profit by my experience and state in their letters if they understand another tongue or no.

My interests are reading, stamp collecting, sports, dramatics, dancing, and writing. I am very fond of corresponding and will promptly answer all letters.

Roxane B.

New York, New York

Dear Editor,

This letter is to let you know how much I appreciate the Monitor and the help and information I have gained from reading it, and also to thank you over and over for being the channel through which I have made so many lovely friends.

I am 16 years' old and am a sixth-termer in the George Washington High School. I am interested in art and sports and my other hobbies are reading and postcard collecting. At the present time my collection contains a number of cards from other states and from foreign countries, and I should love to correspond with anyone and exchange cards with them, or just write letters.

Will Nedra L. Shepard of New Mexico please write to me as I cannot find her new address and should not like to lose her friendship.

Love to all the Mail Baggers,

Betty A.

Topeka, Kansas

Dear Editor:

What a wonderful thing the "Mail Bag" is growing to be! Each week more and more letters of interest find their way into its columns and already wonderful meetings have taken place between friends whose homes are far apart.

I can never be grateful enough to the Mail Bag, and to all who have been instrumental in giving me so many lovely friends. I now have 14 correspondents and am sorry to say that they take all the time I can possibly give to writing letters. Indeed this has become my one great hobby.

The last week in August Helen P., my Mail Bag friend from Chicago, came here to make me a visit. When I met her at the train neither of us knew just what to say! Words could not have expressed our feelings then, but after the newness had worn off we were just like the oldest of friends.

I am looking forward to other visits also. I hope that some day I shall have met every one of my "pen pals."

I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was old enough, for which I am very grateful. A year from now I hope to have the privilege of attending the Principia in St. Louis.

Thanking you again for the glorious "Adventure in Friendship."

Your grateful reader,

Barbara B.

San Mateo, California

Dear Editor:

We live in San Mateo, which is about 20 miles from San Francisco. The population is about 13,000.

I enjoy the Mail Bag very much, and would like to correspond with someone who would care to write to me. I have two sisters, and one of them corresponds with four people whom she has met through the Mail Bag.

My favorite sports are baseball and football. Out here on the coast they broadcast the games every afternoon. I am 13 years old, and interested in aviation and stamp collecting. I would like to exchange stamps with someone.

Ansel R. Jr.

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

Florence C. (12), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in music and drawing.

Marjorie P. (12), Covington, Ky.

Nancy H. (12), Syracuse, N. Y.—From Africa or Australia. (Please send in your last name and street address, Nancy.)

Jeanette M. (13), Kalispell, Mont.—Interested in collecting stamps and outdoor sports.

Augusta B. (13), Feasterville, Pa.

Marjorie A. (14), Mendon, Mich.

Anna P. (18), North Hollywood, Calif.—Especially from abroad.

Roberta W. (15), Inglewood, Calif.—Especially from Australia, Spain and New Zealand.

BOYS

Robert G. (12), Cleveland, O.

Fred K. (13), Kingston, Pa.

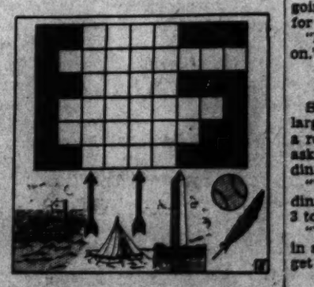
Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose a stamp of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Famous Inventor Puzzle



The names of the objects should be written in the proper spaces. The arrows, which form one of the objects, will point out the name of a famous inventor.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Fruit Puzzle: Apple.

"I Record, only the Sunny Hours"

Dog Rescues Cat

BY THE UNITED PRESS

Albany, N. Y.

SPOT, champion of 58 dog shows and a son of Willow Brook, famous English pointer, recently displayed his intelligence and kindliness in rescuing a kitten from drowning.

Several months ago Spot watched his master, Joseph A. Garry, rescue a kitten which had fallen into a curb-drain.

So when the kitten fell into a pond near his master's home, Spot, who was near by, dashed to the edge, barked, and a few moments later plunged in. His nose went under water for a few seconds and emerged with the kitten held in his mouth.

He returned to shore and laid the kitten at the feet of his master.

In Lighter Vein

A Distinct Tone

"Is there any real tone to that new picture gallery?"

"Oh, yes; they have several fine Whistlers."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Pearson's

Sergeant (spotting recruit's button undone): "'Ere, you! What's this? None of your sun-bathing tricks 'ere, m'lad."

Lost Is Right

Mistress (interviewing cook): "Supposing I wanted you to cook an elaborate dinner for about 15 people—would you be lost?"

Cook: "That's just 'ow the last folks lost me."—*Humorist.*

Right!

"There's a lot of juice in this grape fruit."

"Yes, more than meets the eye."—*Associated Magazine.*

His Money's Worth

"It's scandalous to think they're going to charge you all that money for towing three or four miles."

"Never mind, I've got the brakes on."—*Boston Young Men's News.*

A Predicament

Scotty MacKiltie, who went to a large city to see the sights, engaged a room at a hotel, and before retiring asked the clerk about the hours for dining.

"We have breakfast from 6 to 11, dinner from 11 to 3, and supper from 3 to 8," explained the clerk.

"Well, say," inquired the Scotsman in surprise, "what time am I going to get to see the town?"—*Pathfinder.*

Overruled

Famous Judge: "Wasn't that young Smith who left the house as I came in?"

Joan: "Yes, Daddy."

Judge: "Didn't I issue an injunction against him seeing you any more?"

Joan: "Yes, Daddy, but he appealed to a higher court—and Mother said 'yes.'"—*London Opinion.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A Poet All Nations Claim

THERE are some who make light of anniversary honors paid to literary "immortals," pointing out the indubitable fact that with the march of the centuries these commemorative ceremonies tend to become almost embarrassingly numerous. But ridicule and congestion notwithstanding, no sooner did the calendar reveal Oct. 15, 1930, to be the two thousandth anniversary of Virgil, than savants of all nations set about consecrating not only the day, but the whole year, to the memory of the greatest poet of ancient Rome.

Special lectures and special exhibitions have been held the world over. Virgilian publications have flooded the scholastic press. Nor has the Old World been more devoted in its tributes than the New, for in America alone some 300 public celebrations have been organized, while Mexico went so far as to make October 15 a holiday.

In its sentimental glance across these twenty centuries, the world has found new proof that the poet who enriches the life of one nation has enriched humanity as a whole and must be honored by all. For even though the average man of today may remember his Virgil, if at all, as one of the traditional dullnesses of the classroom, the truth finds innumerable hidden channels for trickling through the ages, quickening thought in places far beyond the walls of the scholar's sanctum.

How Virgil distinguishes himself sharply amid ancient Rome's great company of writers may be gathered from the constant reference to his works in the religious discussions of the early Christian scholiasts, so inspired with truth did this pagan poet seem to them to be. He was indeed far from being representative of his age—a hard, cynical age of war, license, and reckless contempt for well-proved traditions. The son of a frontier yeoman-farmer, not even of Roman birth, he came to Rome, found a halo of beauty and charm for the city, set it in verse that everyone could understand, and the drab Roman world began to see itself in a more glorious light.

For seven years he remained in the country, cultivating the woodland muse, glorifying work on the soil, as many a poet of outstanding purity and simplicity of thought has done before and since. Then, casting about like Milton for his magnum opus, he selected the adventures of "Pious Æneas" for his great national Homeric poem, laying the foundations of the state of Rome in beauty and romance, in trial, sorrow and Spartan courage, in obedience to law, and always in divine sanction.

Not a Roman but was inspired at the thought of so glorious and so pure a heritage as was imputed to his state by the Mantuan poet, and if, as has been said, Virgil, though twenty centuries away, still "reflects the image of our modern soul," his is indeed a voice that, amid the strident clamor for more production, more consumption and quicker change, warns us to look into our civilization and to ask where is the beauty, the joy in an enriched life, and the sense of security based on self-restraint, filial duty, respect for law and on divine sanction for all human effort, which this Roman poet knew so well how to show to his own generation.

The Heimwehr and Austria

AFTER Hitler—the Prince of Starhemberg. The youthful Prince is the latest stormy petrel to flash across the European scene What he forebodes is a question now engaging many European chancelleries

The Heimwehr, which the Prince commands, is a quasi-military organization meaning home defenders. It was started five years ago in the Tyrol mountains as a protest against the rule of the Viennese Socialists. It gained an overnight following throughout the country when its members demonstrated that they could keep trains running in spite of a general strike. The disturbance over, it continued to function as a scourge to Socialists, but it has also been a disturbing element in national life because of its exercise of a kind of surveillance over organized government.

Chancellor Vaugoin's action in enlisting in his Cabinet the Prince and one of his chief lieutenants may therefore be construed as an effort to curb the Heimwehr by endowing it with official responsibilities. The move savors of the statesmanship of Monsignor Seipel, who himself holds the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the same Cabinet, giving it an atmosphere of sobriety which it might otherwise lack.

At the same time the inclusion of Heimwehr representatives in the new Austrian Cabinet argues that the Prince and his followers possess an organization of threatening strength. It is by no means certain whether the Cabinet has swallowed the Heimwehr, or whether the Heimwehr has swallowed the Cabinet. The riddle must await the election on November 9, the result of which will be followed with unusual interest.

Meanwhile the rise of the Austrian Fascists brings to the fore the question of their positive program as well as their negative program of anti-Socialism. And it is in the sphere of foreign relations that this question is canvassed. What, for example, are their relations with Italy?

It has long been apparent that the Heimwehr and the bourgeoisie generally admire the Mussolini way of doing things. Does this betoken any closer relations? The answer must take into consideration the fact that historically the Austrians and the Italians have never seen eye to eye. It is the system, not the man, which has made the Duce a hero to the Austrian bourgeoisie, which has made every lieutenant of Heimwehr imagine himself a Mussolini in the making.

The Iron Horse Steps Out

BACK in his youthful days the Iron Horse, resplendent in brass and nickel trimmings, and usually bearing the name of a distinguished person, took pride in his ornate appearance and undertook to speed the railroad trains across the landscape at a pace which set up records that stand to this day. But as trains became longer and heavier, as steel cars were introduced, and as fuel expenses mounted, the Iron Horse subsided to a more leisurely gait. From a gallop he slowed down to a trot, and then almost to a walk, but now he is accelerating his pace again, with the possibility that before long he will be surpassing all previous records for sustained or occasional bursts of speed.

The reason is not difficult to surmise; it is due to a large and increasing amount of outside competition, from automobiles and motorbuses on one hand, and from airplanes and dirigibles on the other. The Iron Horse is not exactly discouraged, however, for a test of his ability is a challenge which he has always been ready to accept.

Particular attention has just been focused upon the need for faster train speeds by Sir Henry Thornton, chairman and president of the Canadian National Railways, who told a meeting of passenger traffic officers recently that vastly greater speeds must be attained by railroad trains if they are to hope to compete with other agencies of transport. That such speeds are attainable is definitely known to railroad officials, as well as to passengers. Occasional bursts of speed well over eighty miles an hour even now are made on railroads. A train on Sir Henry's own railroad, hauled by a new oil-electric engine, while making a test run in Canada last year actually outspeeded an airplane. The plane may not have been of the fastest; it may have faced head winds; but the race is vividly recalled by those who participated.

But such occurrences are unusual. The average speed of the fastest day trains in the United States—and that means in the eastern zone—are, with very few exceptions, below fifty miles an hour. The same is true of the New York-to-Chicago trains, with the exception of a speedway across Ontario, where a considerably faster run is scheduled on two or three limited trains. In the West, average runs of forty miles an hour for the transcontinental trains are the fastest called for.

That these speeds may be very substantially increased is certain. That they must be increased is equally sure. That the railroads will do it is reasonably certain also. Whenever the railroad industry has been faced by a crisis, such as now obtains in passenger traffic, rail executives have usually responded to the occasion with an ingenuity and resourcefulness which have converted a seeming misfortune into an actual advantage. It is not to be thought that railroad trains will overtake the airplane in actual speed in transit, but it is apparent that their average running times will be so materially increased within the next few years that railroad passengers will not feel that they are being wholly outdistanced by their friends who travel aloft.

Grasp Your Tornado Firmly

WHEN one sees a tornado approaching he should not run for the cyclone cellar, but meet it like a man, grasp it firmly and fearlessly about the middle and break it in two. At least that is one interpretation of recommendations now made as a result of investigations into the habits and character of the tornado. These studies are said to have revealed its weaknesses. It is, as its name implies, a windy thing that cannot stand up long in "the pitiless light of scientific scrutiny."

The tornado is not a well-behaved member of the windstorm family. It has a habit of collecting itself rather informally and rushing around without rhyme or reason. It gives no advance notice of its performances and seldom any schedule as to its route and time of appearance. In consequence thereof communities in the tornado zones oftentimes have been taken unawares and sometimes into the next county.

But natural science may yet dissipate tornadoes as well as clouds. Investigations have resulted in a number of proposals, one of which is the building of "backfire storms." These would be created by a series of artificial explosions. The practical difficulty is said to be the tremendous amount of energy that would be necessary.

Another proposal grows out of a theory that the tornado, or more particularly the West Indian hurricane, receives its reënforcements from the rear and is pushed on by a draft of warm, moisture-laden air which acts as a veritable steam pipe furnishing the motive power of the storm. Adherents of this hypothesis would attempt to break up or cut off this steam supply—again an expensive undertaking, but one which may seem more feasible some day than it does now.

What investigators apparently need is a captive tornado upon which to experiment. Any small, lively tornado that needs employment would do. Chasing a full-grown tornado in its native habitat is too precarious an occupation to be undertaken merely for experimental purposes, but one may yet be found.

Oiled Wheels for Whitehall Typists

THE typists and stenographers in the British Government offices of Whitehall, London, have become comfort-conscious, and so apparently has the British Government. For a year past the Office of Works has been experimenting with various kinds of typist's chairs and at last there has been evolved the Compleat Chair of the Compleat Typist.

Further, the authorities are considering the requests of the typists that footstools and rests should be provided for everyone; that concrete or stone floors should be covered with felt or rugs; that all walls and ceilings should be painted a light cream color; that green rubber key covers should be provided for typewriters. Perhaps most pointed and piquant of all is the additional request that draft documents should be written by high officials of state in ink, legibly, instead of in pencil scribblingly.

There is something democratic as well as human in the request of the typists that government officials should write legibly. Typists' errors, both from misreading of scribble and from mishearing of dictated words, are often quaint.

When the British Government, in the pre-Home-Rule days, was struggling to placate and soothe the Irish people, the handsome George Wyndham, then Chief Secretary for Ireland in the London Government, made in Parliament a would-be friendly speech in which he repeatedly referred to the Irish as part of "the Celtic fringe."

The reporter for a news agency made an indistinct "r" and he gave no adequate loop to the "e" of the word "fringe." So it came out in a number of daily papers next morning that the brilliant British Minister was calling the Irish "the Celtic fungi."

In view of such happenings and of the proved truth that comfort and proper equipment pay dividends in added efficiency, the movement for the provision of oiled wheels for Whitehall typists is all to the good.

The Garden Meeting Tomorrow

THE mass meeting to be held in the Boston Garden tomorrow, at which eminent advocates of the prohibition policy are to speak, is something more than merely a prohibition meeting. Essentially it is intended to uphold in every way the cause of law enforcement, and to oppose with reasonable and convincing arguments the endeavors of those who would have Massachusetts withdraw from its loyal adherence to the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and eliminate from its statute books the law by which the State undertakes to cooperate with the nation in the suppression of the traffic in alcoholic liquor.

To this cause are pledged many who may themselves doubt the merits of the full program of prohibition. There are eminent citizens of Massachusetts, earnestly enlisted in the endeavor to save the so-called Baby Volstead Act, who at the same time hold that the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution should be repealed. But they do hold, no less convincedly, that so long as that amendment stands, and the federal law prohibiting the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors exists, Massachusetts should accept its responsibility as a loyal state of the Union, and maintain its own act for the enforcement of the liquor law.

Nothing could do more to bring all law into contempt and derision than the success of the enemies of prohibition in forcing the repeal of this act simply by persistent and criminal evasion or open violation of its provisions. Repeal this law in Massachusetts and the bootlegger will become the chartered libertine of its cities and towns.

In practice, if not in theory, repeal would close state courts to liquor cases. If Massachusetts voters want to know what would follow repeal of the Baby Volstead Act, they have but to look to the neighboring State of New York, in which court congestion is such that the judges are compelled to clear their dockets by the imposition of nominal fines at which the criminals laugh, and go forth to repeat their crimes. On what has come to be called "bootleggers' bargain day" in a New York federal court, it is not extraordinary to see 150 or more cases disposed of, usually with fines of $10 to $50. To try one of these cases could have occupied at least half a day, and the court finds itself compelled to accept a compromise which involves the payment of a nominal fine rather than to allow the accused to fight his case.

Should Massachusetts repeal the Baby Volstead Act it would bring a like situation upon itself. The speakeasy, which is now a secret menace to good order, would become almost as open and as all pervasive as the old-time saloon. On Massachusetts highways, already congested to the danger point, decent and respectable citizens would be at all times exposed to the menace of the drunken driver. What this means the records of the present time, when intoxicants are difficult to get, will suggest. It is incredible that a citizen accustomed to driving his own car, or having it driven by a wife or daughter, can lightly cast his ballot for the repeal of a law which promotes safety on the highways.

Tomorrow's meeting at the Garden will take the double form of a protest against this effort to amend the law of the State in accordance with the desires of the buyers and sellers of whisky, and a trumpet blast for the support of the prohibition policy in state and nation. It will undoubtedly draw an audience which will test the capacity of the great hall. Every citizen who attends should become a political agent to extend the doctrine there preached to those who will have an opportunity to give it force and effect at the polls on the 4th of November.

Editorial Notes

Tripoli will plant trees as protection against desert sands; islanders in the tropics use them as safeguards against storms; in the United States they are needed for flood control and for city beautification. Thus, aside from producing valuable wood, trees repay in many ways those who plant them.

An Alaskan dog team spends twenty-nine days between Nenana and Nome, while an airplane needs only four hours; and now it is announced that plane service will be the cheaper of the two this winter. Does any form of transportation remain with which the plane does not compete?

Legislators who would defer naval retrenchment in order to keep up work for more men seem to forget that even the forces that are retained probably will be, in a sense, unemployed as a result of the London Naval Treaty.

By planning to complete a two-year building program costing $14,000,000 in 1931, the Canadian Pacific Railway will help to restore normal business conditions in one year instead of two.

The University of Nebraska's football team changes captains every week, but that system is not recommended to the governments of Latin-American republics.

The de Vere-Shakespeare Controversy Today

By PERCY ALLEN

Mr. Allen, author of the new and much-debated book, "The Case for Edward de Vere, Seventeenth Earl of Oxford, as 'Shakespeare,'" makes a further contribution to the still moot subject of the Stratfordian authorship in the following article

FOR the last 300 years, ever since the First Folio edition of Shakespeare in 1623, individuals, here and there, no doubt have been curious to discover who the mysterious being known as "Shakespeare" actually was. But not until the second half of last century was there any considerable number of those who, unable by reasoning to "marry" the actor from Stratford with the text of the plays, sought earnestly for someone who would appeal to them as their genuine author. Between then and now, claims have been advanced for the Earls of Rutland and of Derby; though the name that loomed largest was Bacon's, who, until recently, has easily maintained first place among the anti-Stratfordian nominees.

Baconians, however, while able to prove conclusively for their hero some close, though always secret, connection with the plays, have never been able—any more than have the Stratfordians—effectively to drive home their case, by linking that subtle lawyer indissolubly with a style of drama which, beyond question, breathed, from first to last, the aristocrat and habitual frequenter of courts.

The case for Bacon, therefore, was languishing when, in 1920, appeared a book, "Shakespeare Identified," in which the author, J. T. Looney, claimed both sonnets and plays for Edward de Vere, seventeenth Earl of Oxford (1550-1604). That volume met with the fate usual to pioneer works. It was ignored, or derided, by the orthodox school; but it has never yet been *answered;* and its ruthless logic has won for it, from that day to this, an increasing flow of approval and support.

* * *

Student after student followed Mr. Looney's lead. We have had "The Mystery of 'Mr. W. H.,'" by Col. B. R. Ward (1923), linking the Earl intimately with the sonnets; "Shakespeare Through Oxford Glasses," by Capt. (now Admiral) H. H. Holland; "Axiophilus," by Mrs. Eva T. Clark (1926); a documented biography of Oxford, by Capt. B. M. Ward (1928); "Shakespeare's Sonnets and Edward de Vere," by Dr. G. H. Rendall (1930), followed by "The Case for Edward de Vere as Shakespeare," by Percy Allen; and between us, at last, we have brought, as we believe, the authentic man to light.

It is noteworthy, moreover, that all these writers have arrived, by wholly different processes, at identical conclusions; for Mr. Looney worked upon a general survey of evidence, the Wards by documentary research, Captain Holland by topical allusion, Canon Rendall "by communion with a living personality, the soul of Hamlet shaped upon experiences of de Vere," and myself by the comparative method of literary parallel and analysis.

The results have been astonishing, even to ourselves. De Vere, as "Shakespeare," has definitely emerged; the story, in skeleton, being approximately this: Oxford, moody, wayward, brilliant, headstrong, and fantastic, never greatly relished the court at which, for a time, he was *persona grata;* but from early manhood hungered after eupheuistic literature, music, poetry, and drama, in both of which latter forms he was already working during the seventies. Toward the close of the eighties, disgraced, it would seem, at court, by some rash act in which the Queen herself was personally concerned, he withdrew from court, and retired to Hackney.

* * *

Here, under strict oath of secrecy, referred to in "A Winter's Tale," IV, 4, and imposed by royal and governmental authority, described in the same play as "authority," that "stubborn bear," he works on the plays, in return for a salary of £1000 a year from the secret service fund—the privy council, it would seem, having placed the Earl at the head of a secret committee, which used the plays, and especially the "Histories," as propaganda to sustain the national morale during the long and exacting Spanish war.

Sworn to secrecy indubitably they all were; but the Earl contrived, nevertheless, so to pack the sonnets and plays with allusions to his own life experience, and with hints, slipped into the mouths of his characters, at the actual circumstances of the case that disclosure, soon or late, was inevitable, including disclosure of his relations with the Stratford man, who may, for awhile, have entered Oxford's service, when first he (William) went to London.

All the internal evidence seems to show that Oxford connived at popular attribution of the plays to the young actor; though when, by the year 1589, that rumor seems broadly to have spread, the Earl, or someone on his behalf, inserted into "As You Like It," V, 1 (1589), an elaborate repudiation of "William"; another such disclaimer being the William Page scene (IV, 1) of "Merry Wives." In the episode from "As You Like It," Touchstone (Oxford) remarks to William: "All your writers do consent that *ipse* is he; now you are not *ipse*, for I am he"; and *ipse*, I may add, spells *"Vere,"* in all the three numerical ciphers that we know "Shakespeake" to have used.

* * *

"All your writers," it seems, were actually in the secret; since Chapman cunningly attacks Oxford, as Shakespeare, in several of his poems written during the fifteen-nineties, and Jonson, as I am prepared to show, burlesques many Shakespearean plays, in his two satires, "Every Man Out of His Humour," and "Cynthia's Revels," caricaturing Oxford, therein, as "Puntarvolo" and "Amorphus," and mocking the Stratford man, also, as "Sogliardo," and as "Cos."

Both these plays, moreover, refer, again and again, to the concealed identity motives, as when Puntarvolo "seals up Carlo's lips" (V, 4); while "Shakespeare," himself, not only packs his plays with such scenes, but scatters the revealing signature, "ever" (E. Ver) among them, and tells us, in the sonnets, the fact, which a glance will prove to be true, that "Every word" (Ewrd Ver) "doth *almost* tell my name."

And how, I shall be asked, do the academic authorities greet this momentous discovery, which involves rewriting afresh the whole of "Shakespeare"? Their position is difficult and delicate, because, while as accredited trustees of the Shakespearean tradition it is their duty searchingly to examine every new interpretation, at the same time they are almost bound to support reputations that have been built upon Stratfordian orthodoxy—a fundamental position which, by its very nature, has precluded them from admitting even the existence of any "Shakespeare mystery."

* * *

Modern scholarship, moreover, almost without exception unimaginative, has consistently neglected to correlate Shakespeare with the history of his time, has *burked* most of his topical allusions, and has wholly failed to realize that this mighty drama is largely symbolic: nor have scholars, in general, envisaged the innate tendency of Elizabethans to work underground, and to take delight in concealing meaning within meaning, and play within play.

Naturally enough, then, academic Shakespeareans, confronted with what we assert to be discoveries of first-rate literary import and importance, have, for the most part, utterly rejected our conclusions, meeting them, not with argument, but with silence, or evasion, or ridicule, or comprehensive denial—attitudes which, though serviceable to themselves, it may be, for awhile, can only make their position more difficult when what we believe, of course, must be the inevitable admissions have, at last, to be made. This is because it is evident that one admission must logically demand the next; and so on, until by unescapable sequence, the complete surrender is brought about.

The orthodox position, however, though, as we maintain, intellectually untenable, remains still immensely strong. With all the prestige of the great universities, and the enormous power of the press almost solidly behind them, many believe that the strongholds of orthodoxy are impregnable. Personally, I dissent from that view, feeling sure that every confirmatory inference, and every individual convert—and both these are appearing very fast—hasten the day when the truth of this most strange and arresting literary discovery will be more and more widely admitted.

Meanwhile, as Ford, himself standing for Oxford, says to Falstaff in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," V, 5, concerning this very subject of concealed identity:

FORD. Ay, and an ox, too, both THE PROOFS ARE EXTANT.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

"Liquor Serves No Useful Purpose"

WHILE our wet friends talk about the liquor business in terms of states' rights and personal liberty, many millions of our people, who don't care much about political philosophy, remember the liquor business in terms of disrupted homes, interrupted schooling, inadequate food and clothes.

The average American—thinking in terms of those things—is pretty well convinced that liquor is a liability to society. What he sees of the bootleg liquor traffic is likely to make him all the more certain that the opinion he had formed about the business, before prohibition, is as true as ever, namely, that liquor serves no useful purpose and deserves only to be more effectively outlawed!

With the growth of local option and state-wide prohibition, I had the opportunity to note that when a section went dry, our store in that particular section always had an increased business. Since national prohibition our business has increased many times over. It is the almost unanimous testimony of our store managers that a very large part of the gain has come from the spending by the wives and mothers of these communities of money that the husbands and fathers formerly spent over the bars.

Knowing that, it's funny to hear the wets, nowadays, weep because the workingman has been deprived of his liquor. I don't recall that they ever wept, publicly at any rate, over the things that, before prohibition, the workingman's wife was deprived of. Up and down through the country literally thousands of saloons existed on getting the laborer's check before it reached his wife.

Today I know of no place where one can see those pre-prohibition crowds of women lined up outside the factory gates to get their men's envelopes before they could get to a bar. A factory in Detroit which formerly had an average of 111 women asking for advances on the morning after pay day has, in the last several years, had only three women in all to make such requests. That is the story all over the country. And yet the wets would have us repeal the Eighteenth Amendment as an aid to temperance!—*J. C. Penney, in the Christian Herald.*

Noiseless Subways

CHICAGO, which has got along thus far without subways, is planning to create one on a magnificent scale. The first moves in this direction are characteristic of that side of Chicago's civic consciousness that occasionally startles the country by its imaginative force. The city's new subways will be as nearly noiseless as modern engineering can make them.

Engineers who are making the first general surveys for the proposed Chicago subway system are working in cooperation with experts in the field of acoustics and metallurgy to devise methods of eliminating the appalling clash and clamor of rapidly moving subway trains. Anything seems possible to modern builders. With new metal alloys now coming into general use, it may be possible to silence the ring and screech of steel in subways without losing any of the tensile strength that until now has made steel the essential railway material.

Much is hoped for from new types of heavy building material to be used in subway walls and floors. Experience has shown that hard-glazed surfaces are undesirable in subway interiors, since they absorb no sound vibrations. The Chicago engineers are searching for substitute materials that will be as clean as tile and yet porous enough to reduce the racket of moving trains.

American subways are highly efficient from the viewpoint of engineers, but that is the best that can be said of them. Since most of the systems now in operation are forever striving to make ends meet under rigidly regulated scales of fare, it is possible to understand why they have had little opportunity for experimentation directed with a view to the comfort, pleasure or health of their patrons.—*New York Evening Post.*

A Model Child Labor Law

THE model child labor law prepared and published to the country by the national conference on labor laws is simple enough in its terms. The employment of children under fourteen years of age is forbidden, except that boys between nine and fourteen, if meeting school requirements, may sell newspapers or caddy on golf courses. Children between fourteen and eighteen may obtain permission to work at occupations not considered detrimental to health.

It will not be so simple though to bring about the enactment of this model measure by the legislatures of all the states. Some of the states have refused to enact any worthwhile child labor legislation, and these can hardly be expected to look with approval upon a measure considered a model.

But some of the states are under some obligation to accept this model child labor proposal. When the constitutional amendment prohibiting child labor was before the different legislatures for ratification it was opposed on the ground that it trespassed upon the fundamental rights of the states. That it did so could hardly be denied. But states which rejected the amendment, while promising to strengthen their own child labor laws, have forgotten their promise and done nothing at all. Very little of a positive nature to abate the evils of child labor has been done since the constitutional amendment failed to carry the necessary number of state legislatures.

The model measure now submitted deserves generous support. In particular it should command the support of those who prefer state regulation to national control. For the failure of backward states to accept this timely measure will renew the demand for national action. While no state should be willing to yield to any form of coercion, all should be willing to do what is a manifest duty.—*The Daily Oklahoman.*